FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 9, 1847. [NO. 1549.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY [illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

[☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜]

JUST RECEIVED.

25 WHOLE and half boxes RAISINS,
5 bbls. crushed and powdered Sugar,
1 quarter cask Old Madeira Wine,
2 do. do. Sweet do. do.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made CLOTHING, consisting of Tweed business Coats, black Cassimere Pants, Overcoats and Cloaks.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan. 30, 1847. 48-tf

NOTICE.

ALL debts due to the Estate of John Mullins, deceased, remaining unpaid on the 15th of February, will be [illegible].
WILLIAM S. MULLINS, Ex'r.
Jan. 27, 1847. 48-tf

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

300 Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins.
Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pickles, Capers.

Also, Mustard, Blacking, Segars, Snuff & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at
PRIOR'S.
Jan. 30, 1847. 48-tf

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible]
E. J. HALE.

NEW YORK SPRING TRADE.

1847.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE [illegible]

Saddlery, Harness and Coach Hardware.

[illegible]

Worsted and Fancy Goods.

[illegible]

Worsted and Fancy Goods.

[illegible]

Combs, Brushes & Fancy Articles.

[illegible]

Shirt, Stock, and Hosiery Warehouse.

[illegible]

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

[illegible]

Clothing.

[illegible]

Merchant Tailors.

[illegible]

Fashionable Clothing Warehouse.

[illegible]

Tailoring Establishment.

C. EVANS, 247 Broadway, a few doors above City Hall, makes to order Dress Coats, twelve dollars—extra fine, fifteen to twenty dollars. A large assortment of [illegible] Sack Coats, from two to seven dollars. [illegible]

Upholstery Goods.

SOLOMON & HART, 243 Broadway, Importers and Manufacturers of Upholstery materials and Trimmings. [illegible]

Straw Goods.

J. D. HILLS, 146 Pearl street, up stairs. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Straw Goods, [illegible] Artificial Flowers, &c.

Playing and Visiting Cards.

GEORGE COOK, 51 Fulton street, Manufacturer of Playing, Visiting and Business Cards, Tickets, &c.

Fancy Paper and Paper Boxes.

C. J. KRAFT, 48 Maiden Lane, Manufacturer and Importer of all kinds of English, French, Spanish, German and Chinese Papers, also Boxes for Wafers, Needles, Tea, Pills, &c.

Stationary & Paper Warehouse.

[illegible] No. 40 John street, Importers of French, English and German Stationery, Dealers in Paper and Account Books, Manufacturers.

Stationary, Paper, & Blank Books.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 77 Maiden Lane, Importers of every description of Stationary and Paper. Manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Gold Pens, Copying Presses, Croton Inks, &c. &c. A large stock of Blank Books, Paper and Stationary, suitable for Southern [illegible], Books suitable for county Clerks, [illegible] Banks, Insurance Companies and others. All orders [illegible] will receive prompt attention. [illegible] 77 Maiden Lane.

Stationary and Account Books.

RICH & LOUTREL, 61 William street, N. York, Importers of French and English [illegible] Staple Stationary of every variety. Manufacturers and Dealers in Account Books and Papers of all kinds, Gold Pens, Letter Copying Presses, Notarial Seal Presses, Manifold Writers, [illegible] Stationary of every variety, [illegible]

sold by Stationers, for sale by us in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest possible prices.

Country Merchants will please call and see us.

Jones V. Rich, W. M. Loutrel, of William street.

Bagley's celebrated Gold Pens.

A. G. BAGLEY & CO. 189 Broadway, N. Y. Manufacturers of the ever pointed Gold Pens, Patent Extension Cases for Pen and Pencil, and Pencil Cases. The trade supplied at the lowest rates.

Machine and Hand Cards.

JOHN WHITTEMORE & CO. Manufacturers of Cotton and Wool Hand and Machine Cards, and Dealers in articles for manufacturers' use. Office 246 Pearl street.

Building Hardware and Porcelain Furniture.

The undersigned respectfully invites the attention of architects and owners to his assortment of American wrought and cast Locks of every description, and Fastenings for dwellings and stores, the variety of sizes and quality [illegible] not be surpassed in the Union. *Porcelain Furniture* for Lock Knobs, Bell Levers, French Window and Shutter Knobs of 30 different kinds; the quality of Locks and [illegible] are all warranted. *Orders from the Country should specify thickness of doors,* [illegible] GEO. H. SWORDS, 116 Broadway, opposite City Hotel.

Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c.

[illegible]

Glass, China, and Queensware.

[illegible]

Britannia Ware.

[illegible]

Stoves, Bells, &c.

[illegible]

Steam Refined Candy, Loaf Sugar, &c.

[illegible]

Canton Tea Company.

[illegible]

Pekin Tea Company.

[illegible]

Drugs, &c.

[illegible]

Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

[illegible]

Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c.

[illegible]

Perfumery and Patent Medicines.

[illegible]

Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff.

[illegible]

Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades.

[illegible]

Razor Strops and Dressing Cases.

[illegible]

Musical Merchandise.

[illegible]

Piano Fortes, Music, and Fancy Goods.

[illegible]

Pianos, Music, and Musical Instruments.

[illegible]

Window Shades.

[illegible]

Window Shade Depot.

[illegible]

Stained Glass.

[illegible]

Daguerreotype Furnishing Establishment.

[illegible]

Cabinet Furniture Warerooms.

WILLIAM SHARP, manufacturer and dealer in Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery Goods of the best quality and most fashionable styles, at No. 61 Beekman and 60 Gold streets, New York.

Salamander Safes.

[illegible]

Salamander Safes.

[illegible]

Premium Fire Proof Safes.

C. J. GAYLER'S Patent *Double Salamander* is the only Safe that will resist any degree of heat in the burning of a building—they have been amply tested and have never failed. Gayler's *Improved* single Salamander is [illegible] better than any other single safes. The above are made entirely of wrought iron and composition, and with Locks as durable and secure as any now known, and are entirely free from dampness. A test was publicly made by one of Gayler's safes with others for 24 hours—the contents of his were found in good order, the contents of the other salamander safes were totally destroyed. The first premium model was last year awarded to C. J. Gayler for the best fire proof safes; and it is with entire confidence the patentee and only manufacturer offers them to all who wish to purchase safes that are safes.

Depot 124 Water street, New York.

Billiard, Pool, Bagatelle, Ten Pin Balls and Pins.

Cue Wax, French cue leathers, and cue sticks, napkin, morticing [illegible] rings, ivory, checks and letter stamps, folders, sand boxes, rules, etc. Ebony, cocoa, box and lignumvitae, for sale by SHARDLOW & BROTHERS, 118 Fulton street, up stairs.

Gurney's Premium Daguerrean Gallery.

Mr. GURNEY, 189 Broadway, New York, having recently made a discovery by which likenesses are produced unequalled in this or any other country, would invite citizens and strangers to visit his Gallery, and judge of the truth of this advertisement.

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER,

HAS opened a few doors below his old stand, on Person street, 3 doors above Liberty Point, where he will be glad to supply his old friends and customers with FRESH AND PURE CANDIES, manufactured by himself. He has on hand a few Boxes of B M Raisins.

Half boxes do do
Qr. boxes do do

Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Essences, &c. Wholesale price of Candies 20 cts. per lb. Orders, enclosing the cash, or reference to houses in this place, will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 30, 1847. 48-tf

THE Exercises of the Antioch Academy have commenced under the supervision of Wm. Nelson, of Hampden Sydney College, Va., a gentleman who has had successful experience as a Teacher.

Rates of Tuition.—Elementary Department, $6 00; English Grammar and Geography, $8 00; Languages and Mathematics, $10 00, per session of five months, payable in advance.

Board $5 00 per month, half payable in advance. The location of the Academy is healthy, near the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, 25 miles from the former place.

A. H. CURRIE, Sec'y.
Robeson county, Jan. 20, 1847. 48-2w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale about 500 acres of LAND, in a compact body, on Big and Little Rockfish, including two Mill Sites. On the former one are a Saw and Grist Mill. This situation is well adapted for the [illegible] Factory, the water power being sufficient to propel machinery to any desirable extent. This may be inferred from the fact, that there are two extensive Cotton Factories at [illegible], one on Little Rockfish, the other on one of its [illegible]. Those water courses are [illegible] almost [illegible] healthy as any situation in the Southern country. The distance to the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville is six [illegible] miles. The Charlotte and R[illegible] through the Lands, where [illegible]

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
HECTOR McNEILL.
Cumberland county, N. C., Dec. 1, 1846. 3w

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 27th inst. will be sold at McNeill's Bridge, [illegible] Swamp, immediately south of Rockfish. [illegible] Rockfish Factory [illegible]

Terms made known [illegible]

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
HECTOR McNEILL.
Feb'y 1, 1847.

ALL FOR THE RAIL ROAD!

THE Subscriber would [illegible] citizens of Fayetteville and the [illegible] country, that he has [illegible] a Fresh Supply of

DRY GOODS.

On the South side of Hay street, two doors [illegible] Messrs. J. & T. Waddill's, [illegible] Cassimeres, De Laines, plain and figured [illegible] Jackonet, Muslins, [illegible] Negro Kerseys, Vestings, Hats, Caps and Shoes, [illegible]

J. C. DYE.
Jan'y 22, 1847.

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NOTICE.

THE [illegible]

N. H. BROWN, R. S.
Jan'y 18, 1847.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers.
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

$35,294!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class H, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 20, 1847.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$35,294, 10,000, 6,000, 4,000, 2,000, 2,585, 2 of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,250, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 30 of 500, 40 of 150, &c.

14 Drawn Nos. out of 78.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	30 00

$12,000!

In Prizes of $12,000, $11,000, 10,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 8, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, Tuesday, February 23, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$12,000, 11,000, 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,500, 1 of 1,160, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 250, &c.

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

Certificate of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$85 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	52 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	16 25

$25,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class I, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 27, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,295, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 100, 10 of 300, &c. &c.

12 Drawn Numbers out of 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	22	Wholes	$140 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters	27 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY.
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.
Washington City, D. C.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47-4d

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is now receiving at his Store, 5 doors above Briggs's Hotel, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Which he will sell cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. He also returns his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has received heretofore.

B. M. DOWD.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between H. M. Tomlinson and Thomas T. Covington, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment to Thomas T. Covington, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm. All persons having claims against the firm will present them for payment.

THOMAS T. COVINGTON,
H. M. TOMLINSON.
Rockingham, Jan'y 20, 1847. 47-2w

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

A SUPERIOR article, 7 hogsheads and 3 tierces, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44-tf

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER.

Nearly opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
LIGHTERS BEN FERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C., offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the Shipping public, under the [illegible]

[illegible]

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Agt.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46-tf

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present prices:

	Former.	Present.
Dry Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Fish, coarse, [illegible]	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugar, per 100,	25	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46-tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46-tf

F. T. WARD

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices, and Screw Plates, of good quality, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

CONNECTICUT SHAD, and No. 1 Mackerel, a few half barrels, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old.
J. WADDILL.
December 28, 1846.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleach'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

12 BOXES Tin Plate, 1 X, and a few bundles Wire, assorted sizes; likewise a few dozen Wightman's Steel Shovels and Spades. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd. cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Important Information to all Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c.

The most extensive manufacturers are

SLEEPER & FENNER,

Who have prepared the largest and best assortment of

Silk Parasols and Parasolettes

Ever offered to the merchants of America. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States. As they have adopted every improvement in machinery, manufacture mainly by steam, and have carried the division of labor to a great extent, they are prepared to offer lower prices than ever before. Those merchants who will favor them with an early call and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those who are not coming to the city, but who will entrust their orders to S. & F. per mail, shall be convinced, that they are faithfully executed. Every article is at the lowest net cash price, from which no abatement is made.

Small profits, large returns, and the mutual interests of buyer and seller, on a broad scale, is the object and basis of this long established house.

126 Market street, Philadelphia.
Jan'y 1, 1847. 44-7w

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—Rio Coffee, Boxes Cheese, Pine Apple Cheese, half and qr. boxes Raisins, Prime Rice.
Jan. 19.—46-tf JNO. M. ROSE.

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

Richmond Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Alexander McDonald *vs.* James L. Vaughan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James L. Vaughan, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James L. Vaughan to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead or replevy, or this cause will be heard ex parte, and judgment had pro confesso.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence. This 16th Dec. 1846.

WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 44-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Thos. Waddill, John Waddill, and Jas. M. Waddill, *vs.* Joshua Allen and wife Caroline, Robert Lanier and wife Margaret, Matthew Waddill, and Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, dec'd, and others.

Supplemental and Amended Bill to March Term, 1847.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Julia Ann Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Mary Jane Tomlinson, children of Richard Tomlinson and Nancy his wife; Thomas Tomlinson, Margaret Tomlinson, Jas. Tomlinson, Caroline Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Sydney H., children of James Tomlinson and Elizabeth his wife; Ann Jemima Hill, Emily Hill, Margaret Hill, Thomas Hill, Robert M. Hill, Caroline Hill, William Hill, and Mary Jane Hill, children of John Hill and Mary his wife, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's said Bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, Clerk & Master.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 44-6w

The United States ship *Columbus*, Com. Biddle, arrived at Honolulu, from Jeddo, on the 9th of September. The Commodore obtained readily all the supplies he required at Jeddo; he also addressed a note to the Emperor of Japan proposing to make a commercial treaty, to which he received a reply begging him to *go away and not return any more.*

In Mexico, they punish Generals for sustaining defeats: Arista is now in durance, and Ampudia on trial. But in the United States, the Administration and its friends are incensed against their General, and slander and persecute him because he has gained a series of splendid victories!—*Richmond Whig.*

SPEECH OF MR. GILMER, OF GUILFORD,

In the Senate, on the Bill to establish and incorporate the Metropolitan Rail Road Company—to indemnify the State against her liabilities for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for other purposes—Delivered on the 14th of January, 1847.

Mr. Speaker: This Bill brings to the attention and consideration of the Senate, a subject in which the people of the State have and feel a deep interest. I have waited for the action of others older, and whose experience and familiarity with such things, would suggest some other disposition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and which I could better approve. But I have waited, until I see waiting is likely to endure to the end of the Session. We have already passed a law, making it the duty of the Attorney General, to enforce the collection of the loan heretofore endorsed by the State from the Stockholders, and put as much power into the hands of himself and the Court, to insure justice to the State, as we can. How far he may succeed under this law, and those heretofore passed for the same purpose, remains to be tested. This Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road has, at last, become the property of the State, at the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty-three Thousand Dollars. It is evident to my mind, that the people are unwilling to expend more money upon, or incur further liability for it. It is doubtful whether it can ever prove a valuable property to the State, if continued under the control of Officers of the State, and nothing more done for it. But it seems to be admitted on all hands, and by every intelligent observer, that if the Road could be carried South, and connected with the South Carolina Rail Road at Camden, so as to complete that which is already so nearly effected—a Metropolitan route from New Orleans to Boston—the value of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, would far exceed the original cost of over one million and a half of dollars. As it now is, it is doubtful whether individuals would give the State for it what it cost her. That one half the Road, with this connection, effected, would be worth to the State more than double what the whole Road, without this connection, will ever be, I presume none can doubt. The great importance to the State of this connection, all admit. How is it to be effected? Wait for individual enterprize? If individuals, for individual profit, in a reasonable time, and before the Raleigh and Gaston Road runs down in the hands of the State, take the stock and complete the North and South Carolina Rail Road, I am satisfied it would prove to individuals a more profitable investment than any that could now be made in the Union, and of immense value to the State of North Carolina. Had I any satisfactory assurance that the Road would be carried South, without any further action on the part of the Legislature, I would deem it wise to leave the Road as it is; but, with all the prospects before us, viewed in their most favorable aspect, I submit to the better judgment of the Senate, whether it is not our duty still further to enlist individuals in this great work, and to extend the invitation to individual enterprise, as far as the true interest of the State will safely admit. Leave it, loss as they are for two years, without further inducement to secure the aid of individuals, and I shall not be surprised, if the next Assembly should find this property of the State of less value than at present.

I introduced the Bill at the request of a friend, to secure its first reading as early as possible, at this late period of the Session. I did not approve the Bill in its primitive form, but since, by the indulgence of the Senate, my amendments have all been adopted, it is now in a shape that I feel willing to support it. I am, by no means, wedded to this Bill—I would be thankful to Senators for suggestions and amendments, by which the Bill may be improved, and made better suited to the end desired. I appeal to Senators *on all sides,* not to remain content, or justify themselves by finding fault with the provisions of this Bill, and voting against it. Those who disapprove my Bill in its present shape, ought to present for our consideration, one which they do approve. Perhaps I shall like it better than my own. Constituents will have a right to ask Senators who vote against this Bill, why they did not present one that would have answered better.

In asking the Senate to pass this Bill, I am actuated by no motive but to advance the interest of the State. If I can better do this, by voting for a better bill, coming from a political adversary, I would gladly do it. Let him point out the deficiency of this Bill, and present one clear of the defects of this, and I will give it my cordial support. I feel myself under no special obligation to legislate for the benefit of the Stockholders in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Their effort to complete a great work of internal improvement, so far, has resulted in great loss to them, and much embarrassment to the State. The tardy willingness evinced by them to keep off loss from the State, growing out of the State's endorsement for them, gives but poor encouragement to expect aid from that quarter, farther than the State makes it manifestly their interest to make still further investments and efforts. My desire is, to present to them the chance for profitable investment, with the prospect of benefit in two ways—a profit on farther expenditures, with a prospect of realizing something from that which is entirely lost to them now. By the provisions of this Bill, the old Stockholders are placed under stronger incentives than ordinary adventurers, to take and pay for stock in the new Road. The completion of the connection would incidentally add great value to the property of the State, and their reward for completing the Southern end would be not only a profitable new stock, but a participation of profit with the State in the greatly increased value of the old. The State may the more safely make this offer, because the old Stockholders, by the provisions of the Bill, acquire no interest in the State's part of the Road until they shall have completed the new, the State in the mean time having, without cost or charge to her, the advantages of individual enterprize and vigilance in managing her own Road. If these Stockholders, under the inducements held out by the provisions of this Bill, will not complete the work, then indeed may we despair of the Road's being ever completed by individual enterprize; but with them, we may more certainly expect that which the interest of the State so greatly needs.

By this bill the old stockholders are not released from any portion of their present liabilities to the State—the State is not called on to advance one cent—she is not called on to loan her credit—she is not called on to place a cent of her property in jeopardy—she is not asked to do more, than to say, that when you old stockholders of the Gaston Road, or those you may by your influence induce to aid you, will build the road to the South Carolina line, thereby rendering the Gaston Road very valuable, now worth but little to us, we will then give you a small part of what you have lost in the patriotic effort you made to build that road.

I have said that stock in a Rail Road, which would connect Raleigh with Camden, would be good stock. It cannot be otherwise. The distance between these places is said to be 180 miles. Suppose the road to cost $10,000 per mile, (a very liberal and extravagant estimate,) the whole 180 miles will cost $1,800,000

Add for Engines, Cars, and Coaches, 150,000

$1,950,000

Receipts.

Say 30,000 passengers per year (and last year there passed over the Petersburg and Roanoke Road 24,766 passengers) at $10 each, and you have the sum of	$300,000
Mail pay at $237 50, present rates per mile,	42,750
Local business, transportation, &c.	50,000
	$392,750
Deduct for expenses in running and keeping up the road, the liberal sum of $1000 per mile, say	200,000
	$192,750

And you have a dividend of ten per cent. And this calculation only supposes an increase of 5,234 passengers, by means of the extension and connexion, more than the number that passed the Petersburg road last year. But suppose the number to be 50,000, or more likely 100,000, and the prospects are astounding. In this estimate I have supposed the road to cost $10,000 per mile, when in all reasonable probability it would not be over half that sum, and I am induced so to estimate, after reading a calculation (of that part of the Route between Raleigh and Fayetteville, sometime since published in the "North Carolina Standard," and afterwards copied into the "Raleigh Register," which I ask leave to read.

CALCULATION.

Grading.		
71,595 yards excavation and embankment		$71,595 00
Superstructure.		
650,000 feet of Railing	21,450 00	
63,360 Sills	19,008 00	
126,720 Keys	1,571 50	
Laying superstructure	7,500 00	49,529 50
Iron, &c.		
960 tons Iron	72,000 00	
1,000 kegs of Spikes	5,000 00	
39,930 Joint Plates	3,500 00	
Laying the iron,	1,500 00	82,000 00
Bridges, &c.		
Bridges, including masonry	52,000 00	
Engineering expenses,	16,666 00	
Salaries, &c.	8,000 00	
Freight	4,000 00	
Shops and Depots at terminus	15,000 00	
4 stations and turnouts on line	2,500 00	
Contingent expenses	5,000 00	103,166 00
Locomotives, Cars, &c.		
Four Locomotive Engines and Tenders	24,000 00	
Four Passenger Coaches	6,000 00	
Fifty Freight Cars	15,000 00	45,000 00
Total cost,		$351,290 50

Or per mile, all Machinery and Buildings inclusive, $5,854 00; or Road alone, exclusive of Buildings and Machinery, $3,946 00 per mile.

This estimate was made by one whose opinions are worthy the highest respect, as appears from his communication afterwards published in the Standard, and to which public attention was called by an Editorial, which does credit to the Editor of that Journal. I have before me the editorial and the communication, which I desire to read.

"*Rail Road to Fayetteville.*—In compliance with his promise to us last week, our Correspondent, the author of the calculation heretofore published, has kindly put into our hands the following reflections and explanations as to the proposed undertaking, to which we invite the attention of the public.—*Standard.*

"Mr. HOLDEN: In relation to the cost of constructing Rail Roads it is believed that the opinion generally prevails that it can be accomplished only by an enormous expenditure; and that belief has been based on the cost of Roads that were in progress between 1835 and 1840—a period in which the spirit for Rail Roads amounted almost to a *mania,* when materials and labor were in such demand as to bring extravagant prices, and when many of the works were carried on under such pecuniary embarrassments as still to increase much more the prices exacted for their construction. Compared with such works the estimate published in your paper of the 15th instant, may seem low, so much so that it may not be deemed improper to offer some explanations, both as regards the route and other data on which that estimate was based.

"It is believed that all who may be acquainted with the physical and geological character of the country, will confess that so favorable a route for a Rail Road is rarely to be met with (both as regards the face of the country and the facilities for procuring superior timber) as would be afforded between Raleigh and Fayetteville. On leaving Raleigh, which is an elevated point, by proceeding West for a few miles, a continuous ridge will be found to pass the heads of Walnut and Swift Creeks—thence Southerly, between the waters of Cape Fear and South Rivers, without encountering any water-course until it would reach the Cape Fear opposite Fayetteville; or a Road may take a direct course from the head of Swift Creek towards Fayetteville, and cross the Cape Fear near McNeill's or Atkins's Ferries, encountering no stream north of the Cape Fear, and but two south of that river, or between it and Fayetteville; and these it is believed, may be passed at a small cost of bridging. On either route the grading may be economical and easy.

"The estimate for grading was based on the actual cost of grading a Road not 200 miles from this place—a work that has been executed within the last twelve months; and though that route may not be considered as favorable as that from Raleigh to Fayetteville, yet to preclude the possibility of too low an estimate, 25 per cent. has been added to the actual cost per mile of grading that road. The estimate for bridging may be too liberal, as it may not be necessary to elevate them high above the stream—thereby avoiding a large expenditure for masonry and embankment, which is usually an important item attending the crossing of streams which are much depressed below the surrounding country. The estimate for Railing was based on highest price paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, when delivered on the Road at any point in Wake County; and the cross ties (or sills) and keys at the maximum price when delivered at any point between Raleigh and Gaston. Both rails and cross ties are dressed and framed, ready prepared to be laid in the Road by those who furnish them. Hence, the timber requiring no further process of preparation, the estimate for the superstructure would seem large; and as to the material itself, the Raleigh and Gaston Road passing as it does through a country almost destitute of suitable timber for a Rail Road, and the country between Raleigh and Fayetteville abounding as it does with that of superior quality, it would seem that an estimate made according to the price paid on that Road, is much too liberal.

"The iron, spikes, &c. have been put at the highest price paid within the past few months; and which may be considered as much higher than it can be expected to remain for many months to come, as the Rail Road *mania,* which is now raging in Europe, has caused iron to advance to a price that must bring about an increased production of the article beyond the increased demand."

The whole cost of the Petersburg Rail Road, Engines and Cars, new tract and Weldon Bridge, was $946,679 56

Capital actually paid in 769,000 00

According to their last Annual Report, for the year ending the 1st February, 1846, the nett income of that company, after payment of all expenses, charges and interest on their whole debt, was $68,990 34

Of which I read a detailed statement.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenses of Transportation, from Feb'y 1st, 1845, to Feb'y 1st, 1846.

Receipts:		
From freight,		72,383 95
From passengers,		58,619 01
From mail,		16,617 54
		147,620 50
Expenses:		
Salaries of president, treasurer, clerk and assistant,	4,750 00	
Cost of agents and labor at depots,	6,730 50	
Wages of enginemen, conductors, firemen, train hands, oil and fuel,	14,330 09	
Wages of men and materials for repairs of engines and cars,	10,178 42	
Wages of men and materials for repairs of rail road,	17,412 98	
Miscellaneous expenses,	3,306 82	56,708 81
Income, after payment of expenses,		90,911 69
Deduct interest of debt and other charges, as above,		21,921 35
Leaves the net income, applied to dividends and reduction of debt,		$68,990 34

Nearly 9 per cent. on their capital stock paid in, and near 8 per cent. on the whole cost.

Last year, the Petersburg company made a payment of $31,767 06 in part discharge of their actual debt of $94,592 98, and a dividend of 5 per cent. to stockholders.

If this Road with 24,766 passengers pays so well, there is no estimating what it, and the other Roads South of it, would pay with the increased travel that must necessarily be put on them by the extension. No one can doubt that the Raleigh and Gaston Road by the connection, and consequent increase of travel, would yield greatly over 8 per cent. on a capital of $800,000; whereas, the nett profits last year, did not reach 4 per cent. on the cost $303,000.

As further evidence, that the connexion would greatly increase the profits of the Gaston Road, I beg leave to read an extract from a letter of John P. King, the President of the Georgia Road to a friend in this State.

"Augusta, August 3d, 1846.

"Dear Sir: Having been absent from the City, I but yesterday received yours of the 17th ult.

"It is unnecessary for me to repeat here, the deep interest I feel in the completion of a great Metropolitan line of road, connecting the Atlantic and Gulph States, of which the gap between Raleigh and Camden, forms so important a link—My views have been already very fully given upon this subject. This connection must and will be made at no distant day, and I am glad to find that those most immediately interested, begin to see not only the importance, but the probable profits of the undertaking. The road would be a remarkably cheap one, and would be built with all the advantages of past improvements. It would take *without competition* the most important Mail in the Union, and would soon become the greatest thoroughfare for travel within the same limits. It could not, and would not fail to pay heavy profits as an investment."

Also, the following from the letter of Chas. F. M. Garnett, who built the Raleigh and Gaston Road, who now has charge of a Road in Georgia.

"It is an object of great national importance and of very general interest.

"I am well acquainted with the country through which you propose to make a Rail Road, having made a reconnoissance of it in 1837, with a view to ascertain the practicability of such an improvement. The Country is highly favorable to the construction of a cheap and durable Road.

"In this age of improvement, there is no one branch in which such rapid strides have been made as in the construction of Rail Roads, and the management of them after completed.

"The construction now in progress on the [illegible] does not cost half the price at which the Raleigh and Gaston Road, which was constructed under my direction between 1837 and 1840. Every description of work on a Rail Road has fallen, though not in so great a proportion.

"The recent improvements in the Locomotive, have added greatly to the value of Rail Roads by reducing the cost of transportation. In short, there is no part of the construction or management of Rail Roads, which has not undergone great improvement within the last six or seven years.

"The Duke of Bridgewater's great Engineer, [illegible] that rivers were only intended to feed Canals. If I may be allowed to adopt this style of Hyperbole, I would say that rivers will soon be [illegible] to propel the machinery of our great [illegible]."

To make more plausible the anticipations expressed in the conclusion of this letter, I will read a few short notices of the progress of Rail Roads in Europe, in two Journals before me.

[Mr. Gilmer here read extracts showing the immense social and commercial changes now going on by the increase of rail roads in Europe. Eight millions of labourers are employed on rail roads in the Germanic States. Already 1500 miles are in use, and there will be 8,000 miles when those now in progress are completed. A continuous line through Central Europe will connect the Mediterranean with the Baltic and North Sea. One from East to West will connect the Rhine with Hungary, and the Russian gov't proposes to extend this to Odessa. In France, 3300 miles are projected, of which 1000 miles were expected to be in operation during the past year. In England, 248 rail road bills have passed during the year, with a capital of £[illegible].]

While on this subject, I would ask leave to read an extract from a letter of H. D. Bird, Esq. President of the Petersburg Road.

"In regard to the statistics, as to the probable amount of business that would pass over the Road, as mere estimates are nothing compared with the results of actual experience, I send you by this mail our two last annual Reports. In these Reports, you will see that we paid in 1844, 3 per cent to our Stockholders, and $31,887 of our debt; and in 1845, 5 per cent, and $31,767 of our debt. If we had been out of debt, which we will be in the course of another year, we could have paid 8 per cent to our Stockholders, and had some surplus.

"Now, would this business from the long travel, mail, and local business of our Road; and as the Road you propose would receive the same kind of business, it would produce a similar result. This is experience. As to estimates, I believe your Road would do better, for at present we lose a great deal of travel which goes North by sea—many persons being afraid of the Wilmington Steamboats. A line through the interior would take this travel, and it would also be more likely to draw the travel of the Mississippi, as the Roads in the South are continued further. In fine, there is no risk of loss in making the Road you propose, and there is a great prospect of its being very profitable.

"Our travel for the last 6 months, has amounted to 12,383 passengers. Our mail pay is $237 50 per mile. You can make some calculations from these facts."

Intelligent gentlemen say, there would 100,000 passengers travel this road yearly from Fayetteville to Gaston, but that the calculation may not be so startling, say 50 thousand at 4 cents per mile, whole distance 145 miles—50,000 passengers at 4 cents per mile,

	$290,000
Expenses yearly $1000 per mile, much more than it can possibly be,	145,000
	145,000
Add income from freight, &c.	60,000
Clear profit,	$205,000
More than 10 per cent. on two millions of capital—but the capital would be less.	
85 miles Raleigh and Gaston Road,	$800,000
From Raleigh to Fayetteville, 60 miles at $10,000 per mile,	600,000
15 per cent. on capital of	$1,400,000
But take the Raleigh and Gaston Road, 86 miles, to itself, and say 50,000 passengers at $4 each, you have	$200,000
Freight, &c.	30,000
Mail pay $237 per mile, as now,	20,382
	$250,382
Expenses:	
86 miles at $1000 per mile,	86,000
And you have a profit of	$164,382

Suppose the State never realizes anything from the bondsmen and individual Stockholders: I submit whether it is not our duty to prepare for the worst, and try to make the Road pay as much of the debt as we can! Suppose the Road, after the connection is complete, say in 1850, yields, after the payment of interest annually to the Treasury, $20,000, and this is placed out at interest year after year, until 1860, how much would the State have in fund to pay the original debt of $800,000? I have the calculation of a friend, which I will read.

[Mr. G. here read a calculation, showing, that with the estimated profits of the present road for 3 years till 1850, say $30,000, and a dividend of 8 per cent. a year for the next 10 years, put out at interest to constitute a sinking fund, the State would have, in 1860, when the bonds fall due, $457,815, besides the interest in the road itself.]

Whatever is collected from the bondsmen and individual Stockholders, which it is hoped will be considerable, as it comes into the Treasury, could be added to this sinking fund, and would make more sure the State from loss.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that I may be properly answered that this is a mere shewing on paper—"the wind work," and that these prospective calculations, on which we base all our adventures, too often fail. This is true—may prove too true in this case, for the interest of the State. But it does seem to me, that none can, (calculations aside,) contemplate the advantages which this connexion would produce, without at once becoming willing to give all the aid we can safely give, by way of encouragement, to secure it. To know that I was among the number who devised the plan by which so desirable an object was effected, would be a pleasant thought. This great Metropolitan Atlantic route completed, daily wafting, by the power of steam, and with the swiftness of the wind, crowds of our countrymen from North to South, and from South to North—connecting Boston and New Orleans—the capital of our own State with the capital of every State North, and of every State South but one—with the Naval Depot of Florida—with the valleys of the Southern and Western waters—with the Ohio river, and with the exhaustless valley of the great father of waters—would present a spectacle, at which the heart of every true North Carolinian would throb with a just pride and exultation.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE FIELD OFFICERS.

The "Standard" rants and raves through a column, in each of his last numbers, against the appointment of Field Officers for the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. We will not charge that his purpose is to "give aid and comfort to the enemy," by sowing the seeds of discontent among the troops before they are organized, though this would be justified, could we condescend to the grossness of that print. But every one must see that the tendency, if not the object of these articles, if they were not impotent from their shallowness, is to produce dissension in the Regiment itself, which might lead to the worst results.

The Editor laments, among other things, that Col. *Manly*, of this City, and Mr. *Miller*, of Davie, were not appointed. Who believes that he feels any solicitude in their behalf? He subsequently insists that no one should have been appointed, who voted for the Preamble to the Resolution of Appropriation for the Volunteers—that is, being interpreted, that no Whig, at least no Whig member of the Legislature should have received one of these Offices. And, is not Col. *Manly* a Whig, and did not Mr. *Miller* vote for this Preamble?—And would not that print have assailed the appointment of either of them, as bitterly as those which have been made? It is not forgotten that, since the first agitation of this subject, no Whig has been mentioned even by rumor, as likely to receive the command of this Regiment, but the "Standard" has been ready to denounce him in advance. So rigidly does he feel himself bound to find fault with every thing done by a Whig Legislature or Governor, that they cannot please him even in the appointment of a Democrat. Major *Stokes*, though of that party, seems, by no means, an agreeable appointment to him—for what reason, we know not, except that the Governor has actually appointed him.

But the Editor refers to opinions "up street," to show that public opinion (meaning, of course, partisan opinion,) condemns these selections—quotes, with evident satisfaction, an article from the "North Carolinian," at Fayetteville, attributing the appointment of Col. *Fagg*, to Western influence—also, one from the "Charlotte Journal," saying the Mecklenburg Company would not serve under *him*—neither, having any particular objection to the appointment of Col. *Paine*. We shall shew the "North Carolinian," before we conclude, that Cape Fear influence united with the West in favor of Mr. *Fagg*, and the people "up street," that their delegation in the Assembly were divided on his merits, at least. We can hardly expect to satisfy the Mecklenburg Company, since they, like the "Standard," are determined to be dissatisfied, before they hear who has been selected, and begin, by objecting to a gentleman (Mr. *Gilmer*,) whose claims, we learn, were not before the appointing power.

We have made some inquiry upon the subject, and find that Col. *Fagg's* appointment was recommended by all the more conspicuous Whigs in the General Assembly, (including the Speakers of both Houses,) and by many of the most prominent Democrats also. On one of the testimonials in his favor, too numerously signed to be inserted here, along with many distinguished Whigs, we find the name of Mr. *D. W. Courts*, of Rockingham. And the following is so flattering in its character, that we have availed ourselves of the liberty given us, to copy it entire. The signatures of Democratic gentlemen are in *Italics:*

To His Excellency, Wm. A. Graham, *Gov. &c.*

The undersigned take the liberty of saying, that we would be pleased that our friend, John A. Fagg, of Buncombe, could receive the commission of Lt. Colonel, in the Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, and that we prefer his appointment.

January 14th, 1847.

N. W. Woodfin,
M. Francis,
Columbus Mills,
J. Y. Hicks,
John Baxter,
Sam'l Flemming,
A. B. Chunn,
J. J. Gambill,
W. H. George,
Alf'd Brower,
N. Hunt, Jr.
Geo. W. Pegram,
Zebedee Russell,
Joseph W. Scott,
J. B. Leathers,
Etheld. J. Peebles,
L. B. Krimminger,
B. C. Calloway,
E. W. Ogburn,
Duncan Shaw,
Peter Adams,
D. A. G. Palmer,
Isaac Rhelin,
John W. Ellis,
Thos. D. Smaw,
W. H. Washington,
G. H. Wilder,
J. Wellborn.
Wm. F. McKesson,
Wm. F. Jones,
G. W. Hayes,
Simeon McCurry,
Andrew Ferguson,
Jonathan Trull,
Silas Davenport,
E. D. Hall,
D. Murphy,
Wilson Credle,
Neill Regan,
Jas. P. Davis,
Arthur Brown,
John McNeill,
A. Sanders,
T. H. Williams,
R. Reid,
Wm. H. Haynes,
C. H. Brogden,
Edwd. Stanly,
J. R. Hargrave,
R. C. Puryear,
J. N. Davis,
K. Rayner,
Rich'd O. Britton,
Walter L. Steele,
M. Q. Waddell.

We have no comment to make on this paper, except, that from the character of the persons signing it, it affords no inconsiderable evidence of what, from general opinion, we perceive to be the fact, viz: that the appointment was a proper one, and would be well approved by the country.

"The "Standard" is, indeed, hard run, when he refers to the Governor's letter to the Secretary of War, suggesting a Western Rendezvous, to save the troops in that quarter from marching, at their own expense, 300 miles to Wilmington. A letter, written the day after the requisition of the President was received, and before the appointment of Officers was canvassed in the General Assembly, is proof of a design to defeat the election of Officers, by rank and file!

We will not be provoked by the illiberality of the "Standard" to any comparison of the Officers chosen, with those whom that paper affects to have preferred—Messrs. *Wilson, Ellis, Long* and *Caldwell*. Of the gentleman, first named, we have heretofore expressed our commendation for his gallantry and patriotism, in entering a service, in which, if we are correctly informed, none of the others now are.

The "Standard" hopes the Officers, appointed by the Governor, will be acceptable to the Regiment, whilst he is engaged in a weekly endeavor to excite prejudice against them, before they become known to their associates personally, and mentions, with evident approbation, the movement of one Company, with the manifest tendency, if not design, to break up the Regiment. For our part, we do not doubt that they will prove acceptable, and we say to the Volunteers without distinction—Wait, until you have tried your Officers—do not be misled by a designing Party Press—do your duty faithfully, and cherish for your whole Regiment, Officers and men, the feelings of brethren—and, at the end of the campaign, our word for it, you will have no cause to regret that you served under these Officers.

Lt. Colonel Fagg.—The "Highland Messenger" says—"With Col. *Fagg*, we have an intimate personal acquaintance, and we feel proud of his appointment, as no man could have been appointed, better suited to the station, or who would have given more general satisfaction, as well to the Regiment as to the State at large. We venture the assertion, that no man ever gained popularity faster, than *John A. Fagg* will win his way to the hearts of the "b'hoys" when once entered upon the active duties of Camp life."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM VICTORIA.

A long letter from Victoria, dated 6th Jan'y, gives the particulars of the march to that place, and its unopposed occupation. The march from Monterey occupied 12 days, through a most picturesque country. Many mules and horses died on the road. Col. May lost 10 dragoons on the way, in searching for a pass through the mountains. He found one, where but a single horse could make way at a time. The scenery was most magnificent. On one side a perpendicular height of 600 to 700 feet; on the other, a gentle slope of a like height. In returning, the 10 men fell behind, were missed, and sought for, but not found. Whether captured or not, could not be told.

Victoria is nearly as large as Monterey. Gen. Scott was expected to take command, to proceed to Tampico, and then for Vera Cruz! His arrival does not give satisfaction to the army, "not because of any want of respect for him, but that a desire prevails to see the man who commenced the war, and who has so fortunately carried it on thus far, make a finish of it."

OFFICIAL.—Despatches received at Washington, state, (says the Union,) that Gen. Taylor arrived at Victoria with the division of Brig. Gen. Twiggs on the 4th Jan'y, and was joined on the same day by the force which Maj. Gen. Patterson conducted from Matamoras. The force then collected at Victoria is more than 5,000 strong, in excellent health, and in capital condition for service.

It was there unofficially known that Gen Scott was then in the country under orders from the government. Gen. Taylor would probably remain at Victoria, until he should hear from Gen. Scott.

The reconnoissance of the mountain passes leading to Labradores was completely successful, so far as to determine the character of the routes, &c. It is with regret we learn that on the return of the party to Linares, the escort was attacked in a difficult pass of the mountain, and the baggage with ten men of the rear guard cut off. It is yet hoped that they have effected their escape and may yet regain the army. The officer and non-commissioned officer of the rear guard are in arrest, and the former under charges. No blame can possibly attach to Lieut. Col. May, who commanded the escort, for this unfortunate occurrence.

MEXICAN ON DITS.—A letter has been received here from a gentleman in Havana, who has access to the best sources of information in Mexico. He writes that Santa Anna was at San Luis Potosi as late as the 24th Dec., and had no thought of an immediate hostile movement. He confirms what has been said of Valencia commanding a strong division at Tula.

The most interesting fact announced in his letter is the arrival at the city of Mexico, just before the departure of the British courier for the steamer, of an express from San Luis, with a demand of Santa Anna upon the new Congress for a loan of eight millions of dollars. The writer suggests, that the general supposition was that this amount could only be raised by seizing on the property of the clergy—that is the only possible resource left.—*Picayune.*

The Northern papers continue to teem with rumors from this city that the Mexican Congress has passed a resolution declaring their willingness to receive a Minister of the United States to treat of peace. The same rumor was again afloat in our streets to-day. We have made the necessary inquiries to-day through official sources, and we cannot find the slightest authority or confirmation of such a statement.

Union of Tuesday night.

LARGE WAR MOVEMENTS.—The fleet of 35 ships, brigs, and barques, chartered at New Orleans by the government, were taking in wood, water, &c. to be ready to sail about the 1st inst. They were to go to sea with sealed orders, to be opened after getting fairly into the Gulf. The universal impression is, that they are to carry troops (about 10,000) to attack Vera Cruz.

Gen. Taylor and the Volunteers.—The correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Victoria, describes the following scene as having occurred shortly after Gen. Taylor's arrival at that place:

"Gen. Taylor visited the Illinois Volunteers yesterday, and the way the boys crowded around him threatened immediate suffocation. By way of salutation, I verily believe the old General pulled at his cap five thousand times, and I was looking every minute to see him pull the front-piece off. The General was mounted on a large and gentle mule, whilst his Orderly rode a splendid dragoon horse, and was himself dressed in a clean and handsome uniform, whilst the General had on that same old black frock coat, and a big Mexican straw hat. Mr. Fannin, the orderly, got about six salutes to Taylor's one, the "Suckers" taking him for the General, and wondering why they called him *old* Taylor. When at last they found out that the old ranchero was the sure-enough General, they inferred, from his plain appearance, that it would be nothing amiss to offer him a hand to shake, and they went at it with such good will, that, by the time the two regiments finished squeezing it, there could have been little feeling left in it. As he rode off, there were many who wondered whether that was the animal on which he charged the Mexicans."

From Tampico.—An arrival at New Orleans brings letters from Tampico to the 16th ult. No news. All was quiet.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives a letter to a gentleman in New York from a friend in Mexico, from which the following is an extract—

"We are determined to carry on the war. Gen. Santa Anna has already collected at San Luis more than 25,000 regular troops. Our letters of marque are operating; they will strike in quarters where least expected, in the Mediterranean and Indian Seas, &c. We shall see how our neighbors will feel then."

From Santa Fe.—The St. Joseph's (Mo.) Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from Santa Fe. The St. Louis Reveille says: "We place no reliance whatever on the rumor. A city has never yet been occupied by an invading force without similar panics being spread. A strange climate, confinement, and a lack of usual comforts, we think, will sufficiently account for any illness which may prevail:"

"There is a rumor in the city to-day that the Spaniards have poisoned the flour and meal used by the army, which is said to be the cause of so many deaths. The poison consists of some vegetable substance, with not enough strength in it to produce instant death, but just enough to derange the digestive organs, and prevent medicine from operating on the system. If the rumor should prove true, it will be difficult to prevent acts of violence. If true the wretches must die."

THE EVILS OF WAR.—The regular Army correspondent of the N. O. Picayune writes from Cerralvo, Jan. 4th, as follows:—

"I must devote one paragraph to a subject that I have too long neglected to allude to, and one that has given me great pain during my whole stay in Mexico; I mean the disreputable conduct of some of the volunteer troops. Below Mier we met the 2d Regiment of the Indiana troops, commanded, I believe by Col. Drake. They encamped near our camp, and a portion of them were exceedingly irregular in their behavior, firing away their cartridges, and persecuting the Mexican families at a rancho near by. They were on their return from near Monterey, where they had gone contrary to order, and where they had received positive orders to go back to the mouth of the Rio Grande. A large portion of their officers were behind, and the men were left to do pretty much as they pleased. On arriving at Mier, we learned from undisputed authority that this same regiment had committed, the day before, outrages against the citizens, of the most disgraceful character;—stealing, or rather, robbing, insulting the women, breaking into houses, and other feats of a similar character! We have heard of them at almost every rancho, up to this place. At Cerralvo, are two companies of an Ohio Regiment, Col. Morgan's regiment, to garrison the place. Gen. Taylor has issued proclamations, assuring the inhabitants of the towns in the conquered territory that they should be protected and well treated by our troops. Since this place has been garrisoned by volunteers, the families have been subjected to all kinds of outrages. At Punta Aguda it has been the same; and most of those who could go, have left their houses. Some have fallen into the hands of the Camanches, whilst flying from the persecutions of our volunteer troops. Recently the people here have received treatment from men stationed here, I do not know who "commands" them, that negroes in a state of insurrection would hardly be guilty of. The women have been repeatedly violated—almost an every day affair, houses broken open, and insults of every kind have been offered to those whom we are bound, by honor, to protect. This is nothing more than a statement of facts. I have no time to make comments, but I desire to have this published, and I have written it under the approval of Capt. Thornton, Maj. Dix, Capt. DeHart, Col. Rohlen, Lt. Thorn, Mr. Blanchard and my own sense of duty, and I am determined, hereafter, to notice every serious offence of the above mentioned nature. The American arms shall not be disgraced without the stigma falling on the guilty parties, if I can be instrumental in exposing them. It would be criminal for me to overlook these outrages, and, for the sake of our national honor, as well as for that of the U. S. Army, I shall not do so."

This is all bad enough, but what shall we say of the conduct of some of those attached to the Regiments stationed at New Orleans, waiting for transportation to Mexico? The Picayune says, of their doings:—

"Houses are pillaged, market wagons stopped and the contents consumed, horses are stolen, and many other such acts, which have greatly exasperated the inhabitants residing in the neighborhood, some of whom have removed to avoid the nuisance. On Wednesday night a young girl, only about twelve years of age, was ravished by four of the volunteers. Yesterday one of the volunteers went to the house of a German and attempted to rob him, but the German shot him down, killing him instantly. These and other acts have at last aroused the attention of the public and the authorities, and measures will immediately be taken to abate this intolerable annoyance."

Finally, a public meeting was called to devise a remedy for these intolerable grievances. Gov. Johnson ordered out the Militia of the State to protect the citizens. Fortunately, at length the transports were provided, and the volunteers were embarked, to practice, we presume, the same acts in Mexico. Those implicated were the Pennsylvania and Mississippi volunteers, but the outrages are chiefly attributed to the former.

We feel assured that no North Carolina Regiment will ever acquire such a "bad eminence."

Such are some of the evils of War! What kind of citizens will these people make when they return? That is to be, after all, the greatest evil of this war.

The New Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers.—The New Orleans Atlas of the 27th ultimo says: "We learn that the whole of this regiment is at last on shipboard, and will soon be on their way to the field of operations. Their stay in this city has been most unfortunate. *Forty have already died, and many others are dangerously ill.* The delay of the regiment in the city, where the soldiers were exposed to all the temptations of a dissipated life; the bad encampment which was selected for them, and the frequent changes of weather, from bitter cold to violent thunder storms, have been the principal causes of the disease and mortality. Who is to blame we will not pretend to say; but there has been a fault, and a serious one, somewhere, or this regiment would not in a few days have suffered a loss equal to what would have been sustained in a hard-fought battle."

It is understood that a new caricature is coming out in the American Punch. It represents the high bird of liberty descending with a wreath of laurel to place on the head of glorious old Zachary Taylor, while Mr. Polk and Mr. Benton and Mr. Marcy are striving with all their might to urge their official editor forward to clutch at the wreath and destroy it! In the back-ground, partly covered with bushes or chapparel are Mr. Ficklin, Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, and one or two others, with pop-guns firing away with great energy at the flanks and rear of old "*Rough and Ready,*" who doesn't seem at all to notice them!

Baltimore Patriot.

Caleb Cushing has been elected Colonel of the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers; Isaac H. Wright, Lieutenant Colonel; and J. A. Abbott, Major.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FOLLY AND TREACHERY CHARGED ON THE WHIGS.

The Whigs have been charged with folly, for supporting the war to which their principles are opposed; and with treachery, for decrying it as the impolitic and unjust act of the President. The first charge is too trivial to need refutation. No intelligent man believes it; and those who make the charge do, in their hearts, admire the gallant conduct of the Whigs, in aiding them to carry on a war which was not of their own creating. But there is danger that, by oftentimes repeating the accusation, its authors may come to believe the doctrine it contains, and may at length adopt, among their political tenets, the principle, that the country has no claim upon them, when the Government, for the time being, commits what they consider an error. The leaders of the Democratic party wish only to weaken the increasing power of the Whigs, by ridiculing the less patriotic portion of them into opposition to those who are for country right or wrong. But the consequences, we have reason to fear, will be much more serious than they intend. They are instilling into the minds of the weak-headed portion of their own party, who gulp down with avidity the dicta of their leaders, the doctrine, that if they have any individual objections to a contest which the rest of their countrymen are carrying on, they can desert them in the hour of need, and refuse all aid, however imperiously demanded or desperately needed. Nor do the consequences stop here. If a man can withhold assistance from his country, because she has got into a difficulty which he wished to avoid, may he not with equal justice refuse all obedience to her laws, cease the payment of his ordinary taxes, (for by them he indirectly supports the war,) and finally, plunder her treasures that they may not be expended contrary to his own peculiar wishes? How different from these dogmas, which tend to anarchy, and by which, if our country be not immortal, she is destined to be destroyed, are the principles of the Republican Whigs, which lead them to support their country in all her wars, whether involved in them by her own act, or by the act of a foe,—even if that foe be a domestic one.

It might be imagined that some of the not unlettered ones of our country consider it an anomaly in the history of nations, for a people to aid and comfort their brethren in carrying on a war to which they were opposed in the beginning. But so far is this from being the case, that few, if any, wars have ever been waged, in which some of those who objected to their commencement did not afterwards assist in their progress. It is one thing for a nation to contemplate making an attack on a neighbor, and it is another thing for the same nation, after the attack has been made, to think of averting the consequent recoil. Some of the noblest of our Revolutionary sires, who opposed the first resistance to Great Britain, when the question came to be, England or America, were found battling manfully in the council chamber and in the field, pledging to the war their lives, fortunes, and honor. It is not impossible, then, that an honest Whig, who would fain have avoided lawless aggression by executive authority, on the territory of Mexico, may find sufficient reason for rallying to the succor of his country, since she has been innocently involved in the consequences of that aggression. He may be wise, and yet, when he sees that the dominant party are determined to carry on the war, so vote that it may be managed with the least injury to ourselves. His first consideration might have been to spare Mexico, but if Mexico is not to be spared, his charity will return home. To view this more clearly, let us descend to a few particulars.

After the battles on the Rio Grande, which no legislation on our part could at that time prevent, all reflecting men felt that the war which was thus begun could not thus end. If our insatiable rulers could have been content, those who know aught of the revengeful disposition of the Spanish character, mingled with that of the aboriginal Mexican, were aware that the wound received at Palo Alto and Resaca, would rankle deeply, until an effort should be made to repay the injury.—With a party in power here which had no disposition to conciliate, foreseeing the storm which was about to burst on our gallant army, with all the fury of enraged savages, probably carry destruction through the frontiers of Texas,—a storm which would have rendered revenge a virtue in our own bosoms, our Whig Representatives had the folly to vote the supplies requested by the President. It may not be the part of wisdom to endeavor to win the kiss of affection from a rattlesnake, by bruising his head. It may be more prudent, if he cannot be crushed, to let him rest in quiet. But who, when irritating the serpent at his own imminent risk, would quarrel with a friend for assisting to make the blow fatal? Such a friend has the Whig party been to Mr. Polk. If the war must go on (as it inevitably will, unless the dominant party change their policy, or some other party become dominant,) the Whigs are for waging it vigorously. With this view, they have been, and still are, in favor of sending to the army of invasion all necessary supplies of men, money, and provisions. They are willing to pay the soldiers well, both during the war and after it is closed; and as an earnest of this, they have shewed a disposition, at least in this section of country, to give them a very comfortable outfit. And this is the conduct which the Democratic leaders denounce as foolish. If it be so, Heaven defend us from the crafty selfishness that would render us wiser.

But it is not solely to assist those who have so well fought our battles, that the war should now be prosecuted with energy. Those claims, and the redress of those injuries, to which Mr. Polk devoted so many columns of his last annual message, have been forfeited. The existing war has cancelled those debts due to our people, and nothing but compulsion, or the voluntary act of our enemies, can ever bring them again into national legal existence. If the war could be suddenly stopped by a cessation of hostilities on our part, the Mexican authorities would not have to stoop to the Democratic doctrine of repudiation, to justify them in refusing all our demands. We do not here inquire how far the delay of redressing our grievances would have justified beginning the war. But surely, the danger they would now run of never being redressed, will, in Democratic eyes, justify, or at least relieve from the charge of folly, the course which the Whigs have pursued.

If these reasons do not satisfy the party in power, what think they if we use their own doctrine of conquering a peace? The war was begun with this as its avowed intention; and, unfortunately, it may be now too late to hope for peace, otherwise than by conquering it. With an enemy in the midst of her territory, and nothing to expect from submission, but the dismantling of her empire, Mexico cannot seriously contemplate a cessation of hostilities, so long as her antagonists are not only unwilling to yield anything, but are daily growing more rapacious in their demands. If she must die, with the pride of Old Spain, and the stern endurance of her tawny ancestors, she will perish struggling for existence.

It is in this posture of affairs that the Whigs, while they support the war, are charged with treachery for denouncing it. They are accused of 'aiding and comforting' the enemies of our country. If it were for the sake of the unfortunate Mexicans that the war is denounced, though there would be more justice in the charge of treason, there is reason to believe it would be urged with less animosity by those who make it. But it is sympathy for America, and a desire to promote her true interests that influences the Whigs. If they were simply not citizens of the Republic of Mexico, they could look with indifference on all wars with her. But as citizens of the United States, they cannot but regret the course our Government has pursued, for the lest two years. It is a consciousness of this, and of their own guilt, that so stings the leaders of the Democratic party,—a consciousness too, that not the Whigs, but the whole people, are beginning to view this matter in a light different from that which they would wish. Were it sympathy for the Mexicans alone that influenced the Whigs, they would have little cause to decry the war. But, from these people who have now, wherever our army goes, a ready market for all their produce, even to the grass from the fields, and who lose in battle none but the native Indians of their country, they turn their eyes to us. They find us, it must be confessed, somewhat discontented at beholding, after being promised victories, glory, and a speedy peace, with all our wishes, that we are far from attaining the end proposed,—running deeply into debt (to the great loss of national credit,) merely that we may feed in idleness the lazy population of Tamaulipas and New Leon. It is to guard against these things in future; to wash out the stigma of an unjust war; to place men in power who, by shewing a disposition to be satisfied with something less than the total destruction of our enemies, will be likely to conciliate them, and obtain justice without self-abasement; to recover our finances, before we have a national debt like that of Great Britain hovering over us; and, not least, to avoid the unnecessary shedding of man's blood. It is for these and similar reasons that the Whigs, while they vote supplies for the war, call it an executive and a causeless one. They know that, in repelling foreign aggressions, no people are more powerful than we. But they have before them the history of Carthage, great in commerce, and all the arts of peace, striving to be great in arms. She, after carrying her invading armies into Europe and over the snow capt Alps, was blotted out from the earth by the power of Rome. Were our armies to raze the ancient city of the Montezumas, it might be to us the harbinger of a not much happier fate. War brings with itself an arbitrary use of power dangerous to free institutions. The Whigs know that a war of conquest is not our natural element. And they know that those who involve us in such a war are unjust,—not to our enemies,—not to the honest opinion of the world,—but to the weal of America, and the durability of civil liberty.

G.

FROM BRAZIL.—The ship Courier, Captain Wolfe, arrived at New York on Friday evening from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 26th of December. Captain Wolfe reports that the "California expedition" left Rio for its destination on the 29th of November, somewhat shorn of its numerical force by desertion. The deserters were seeking employment on shore and on board the various ships in port.

The third seaman of the Columbia had been released by the Brazilian Government; the other two and Lieutenant Davis were set at liberty some time before, as the former accounts advised us.

SUPREME COURT.

The Court have begun to deliver their Opinions, in Cases argued at this Term. We subjoin such as have been filed, viz:

By Ruffin, C. J. In Pool *v.* Allen, from Person: affirming the judgment below. Also, in Rogers *v.* Bumpass, in Equity, from Person. Also, in Rives *v.* Porter, from Mecklenburg: affirming the judgment below. Also, in Lock *v.* Andrews, from Bladen: affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Cannon *v.* Troutman, from Cabarrus: judgment reversed and judgment for Plaintiff. Also, in Hathaway *v.* Freeman, from Chowan: affirming the judgment below. Also, in Martha Smith *v.* John M. Smith, in Equity from Davidson: dismissing the Bill.

By Daniel, J. In *Den ex dem.* Lindsey *v.* England, from Cherokee: affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex dem.* McEntire *v.* Durham, from Rutherford: affirming the judgment below. Also, in Baldwin *v.* Joyner, from Columbus: affirming the judgment below. Also, in Ross *v.* White, from Bertie: judgment reversed and judgment of nonsuit.

By Nash, J. Costin *v.* Baxter, from Rutherford: affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hodgins *v.* Perry, from Perquimans: affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Gallimore, from Iredell: declaring that there is no error in the judgment of the Superior Court.—*Raleigh Register.*

INDIAN MASSACRE.—St. Louis papers contain letters from Council Bluffs, which mention that a band of Sioux Indians had attacked an Omaha village, in the absence of the warriors of the village, and killed 73, and mortally wounded 19, chiefly women and children. Five of the Sioux were killed by the Omaha squaws.

The whole western frontier appears to be in a disturbed state. The Indians are committing frequent outrages on the whites, robbing, &c. The Sacs, Osages, Creeks, &c. are implicated in these outrages, and the attention of government is earnestly called to the matter.

Lieut. Arch'd B. Botts, of the 4th Infantry, son of the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, died at Camargo, of fever, on the 5th ult.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 9.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	25 a 28
Bacon, new,	7 a 7½	Oats,	37 a 40
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	7½
Cotton,	11 a 11½	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	55 a 60	Salt, bu.,	60
Candies, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$2½ a 2 60
Flour,	4½ a 5¾	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			16 "

REMARKS.—Cotton sells at 11 to 11½ not much in market to-day. Flour 5½ to 5¾. Corn 55 to 60. Oats 37½ to 40. No other changes.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 40; Hard 1 42. Tar wanted at 1 20. Lumber and Timber dull. Sale of Timber at 5 00, though strictly prime would bring 6 50. No sale of Lumber within a day or two. Flooring quoted at 7 to 8, Wide at 6 25, Scantling 5 25. Bacon 7½ to 8; Hams 8½ to 9. Fayetteville Flour 6 50 to 7. Holders of Rice are refusing 3 75. Corn 70 to 75.

Cotton at Cheraw 10 to 11. A fine article could readily be disposed of at 11½.

At New York, Cotton maintains the advanced prices. Uplands sell at 12 to 14 cents. Corn rose to $1 10, but has receded to about 95 to 100. Flour continues at 6 87 to 7.

At Charleston, Cotton 10¾ to 12¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,028,810 bales, against 973 910 last year.

NOTICE.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, a few days before Christmas, a One Hundred Dollar Bill on the Cape Fear Bank. On the back of the Bill was written John D. Smith's name, March the 4th or 5th, 1846. Under Smith's name was M. C. Long's, March the 7th or 8th, 1846. Any information concerning the above will much oblige me; besides, a liberal reward will be paid.

CALVIN C. COX.

Lilesville, Anson co., Feb'y 1. 49-4w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my son Neill A. Baker has left me without my permission. All persons are forewarned from employing him in any way whatever, and from trading with him, as I am determined not to pay any debts he contracts, and will enforce the law against any person or persons employing him.

JOHN BAKER.

Rollin's Store, Moore county, N. C., Feb. 1, 1847. 49-1wpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1846.

John Fairley *vs* Neill Fairley et al.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the Court, on Affidavit, that Archibald Fairley, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said Archibald Fairley, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to make defence to this suit. And it is further Ordered, that if the said Archibald Fairley do not appear at the next Term of this Court, and make defence to this suit, the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Alex'r McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, this 6th day of February, 1847.

49 A. McMILLAN, *C. S. C.*

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

The bill making an appropriation of three millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the President, to negotiate a peace with Mexico, was taken up in the Senate yesterday, and the debate opened by Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas.

The discussion which ensued was very interesting and very important. Mr. Sevier explained that the object of the bill, which he said had been reported upon the recommendation of the President, was to make peace with Mexico. He then made these important statements:

In making peace, of course the United States would expect to receive indemnity, to some extent at least, for the expenses of the war, and they would expect also the payment of the claims held by our citizens against the Republic of Mexico, and this indemnity was expected in the shape of territory. He was not authorized to state precisely what territory this Government would require, but he supposed that no Senator would think that they ought to get less than New Mexico and Upper California. He did not suppose that a treaty of peace with less than this would ever pass this body. However, they would be better prepared when a treaty was proposed to determine as to the territory. Having stated then, in a few words, the object of the bill and its form, the next question that arose was, whether it was proper that they should effect their purpose upon these terms? In regard to this, he would say, that, in coming to the report which they had, the committee were governed to a great extent by the recommendation of the President, who had communicated to them official correspondence which he had in his possession, and, after examining that correspondence, they had come to the conclusion that peace could be made upon those terms with Mexico. He believed that Mexico, a large part of it, at all events a large majority of the people, would be glad to make peace.

This opinion he derived from an examination of the correspondence which the President had communicated to them. It would not be expected, however, that the President or any body else would be required to give the names of those who impart this information, for it would be a breach of confidence to do so. It would be sufficient, therefore, for him to say that in looking over the correspondence coming from the [illegible] thought the probability was, that [illegible] pass, peace, upon such terms [illegible] would be effected. They were engaged in an expensive war—a war attended by a great sacrifice of life, and one which exhausted the resources of the Government; and, if peace could be made on those terms, he thought there ought to be no hesitation about making it. But it might be asked, could a lasting peace be made under the circumstances in which Mexico was placed, divided as that country was into various ramifications of factions existing every where, and no stable Government, with no one party sufficiently strong to make peace? The intelligence possessed by the President gave them reason to believe that a certain advance to be made to them to pay the expenses of their army, and other expenses, would be willing to cede that portion of the country which he had named.

It appears, from these revelations, that a sort of negotiation or correspondence has been carried on with parties having authority or power in Mexico, and that upon the strength of that negotiation or correspondence this appropriation is to be made.

Mr. Miller followed in the debate, and expressed his opposition to any appropriation for the purpose of despoiling Mexico of any of her territory.

The bill was then, by a vote of 28 ayes to 16 nays, postponed till to-morrow; after which Mr. Berrien gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment, which was read as follows, and ordered to be printed:

"*Provided always*, And it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress in making this appropriation, that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted by this Government with any view to the dismemberment of that Republic, or to the acquisition by conquest of any portion of her territory; that this Government ever desires to maintain and preserve peaceful and friendly relations with all nations; and, particularly with the neighboring Republic of Mexico, will always be ready to enter into negotiations, with a view to terminate the present unhappy conflict on terms which shall secure the just rights and preserve inviolate the national honor of the United States and of Mexico; that it is especially desirable, in order to maintain and preserve those amicable relations which ought always to exist between neighboring Republics, that the boundary of the State of Texas should be definitely settled, and that provision be made by the Republic of Mexico for the prompt and equitable settlement of the just claims of our citizens on that Republic."

The country will learn from this that there is no difficulty in concluding a peace with Mexico, if the Administration is disposed to be reasonable in its demands, and that it is very clear now, so far as the Cabinet is concerned, that the object in prosecuting the war further, is conquest.

The amendment offered by Mr. Berrien, brings, however, the whole matter before the Senate, and will require that they should give a decision upon it.—*Balt. Patriot.*

FOR SALE.

TWO substantial Road WAGONS, six good HORSES, eight young MULES, and a pair of TIMBER WHEELS.

G. W. PEARSON.

Pearson's Mills, Feb. 6, 1847. 49-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mark and Reuben Holley, *versus* The Heirs of Daniel McKinnon, dec'd. Same *versus* same. Calvin Smith *versus* same. Wiley Smith *versus* same. Charles Smith *versus* same.

Sci. Fa. to subject Real Estate.

IN these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McKinnon, Harvey Goodrich and his wife Isabella, William Parmer and his wife Christian, T. Watkins and his wife Elizabeth, Joseph Parmer and his wife Mirandy, Mastin Ussery and his wife Catharine, and Hector McNeill and his wife Mary, heirs of the said Daniel McKinnon, dec'd, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead to the said suits, or they will be heard, and Judgment had ex parte against them, and Execution issue against the lands to them descended.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Rockingham, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1846, and in the seventy-first year of American Independence.

Issued the 30th January 1847.

WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 49-6w

☞ IMPORTANT.—Isaac Platt Esq. Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in Feb. 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever and other dangerous and alarming symptoms: through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during Summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became as to be scarcely able to walk and was troubled with cough, chills and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with consumption, at this time when there was no sign of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to *perfect health*, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptom of her former disease.

Mr. Platt says "the cure came under my own observation and I cannot be mistaken as to the facts."

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 9, 1847.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

On Sunday last, the Cabarrus Company arrived here on their way to Wilmington. They were received in the buildings provided for them by the Town Authorities, where they were in the same way supplied with abundance of substantial provisions until their departure. Four of them, who were sick, were taken to private houses. On Monday morning, they were escorted to the Steamer Cotton Plant, Captain Banks, by the Independent Company, the Riflemen, and a very large concourse of citizens. On reaching the Boat, Capt. Shive returned thanks for the hospitality which he and his company had received here, in a neat address, which was responded to by Major McLean, of the Independent Company; and then, at 11 o'clock, amid repeated cheers, the boat departed, with its gallant freight.

The Company numbers 84. It is a fine looking body of men, and to their credit be it said, are orderly in their department, not likely to disgrace their State by crime and rowdyism, as the volunteers of some other States have done. They attended Divine Service in a body on Sunday afternoon.

The following are the Officers:—
Martin Shive, Captain.
A. B. Pharr, 1st Lieutenant.
H. A. Area, 2d Lieutenant.
N. Slough, 2d Lieutenant.

Deaths of Volunteers.—We learn from the Wilmington papers, that Mr. J. M. Boon, of Sampson, a private in the Cumberland company, died at Smithville, of influenza, on the 31st ult. And that one of the Wayne company, said to be named Brackett, died on the next day, of the same disease, which is prevailing to a considerable extent.

Col. Paine has arrived in Wilmington. He has appointed O. A. Buck, of Raleigh, who had been elected to a 2d Lieutenancy in the first Edgecombe company, Adjutant of the Regiment, and Nixon White, of Perquimons county, Sergeant Major.

The friends of Col. Paine in Chowan county tendered him a Public Dinner, which he declined for want of time.

The Rockingham, Guilford and Stokes company reached Hillsborough on Saturday the 30th, and were hospitably entertained, free of charge, until Sunday morning, when they departed for Raleigh, where they arrived on Tuesday. They were [illegible] by the military, addressed by the Governor [illegible] Capt. J. H. Manly, [illegible] in the Rotunda of the Capitol, entertained the next morning by Mr. John [illegible], and then departed in the cars for Wilmington.

Capt. Long and his Company.—The Register says that Capt. Long has tendered his resignation to the Governor, that it has been accepted, and the Company ordered to be disbanded. He gave as a reason that his Company had been much reduced by deserters and men leaving his camp in defiance of his authority. But, says the Register, [illegible] accounts have [illegible] very unfavorably to the Captain himself, [illegible] the dissolution of the Company, [illegible] after they had drawn the bounty of the State, under the appropriation of the Legislature, to his own conduct, on learning that he had not been appointed a Field Officer."

Such [illegible] of disappointed ambition. If Capt. Long and Capt. Caldwell could [illegible] Colonel, or Major, all [illegible] have been right with these *patriots!* and [illegible] would have been on the way to Mexico. Capt. Long's company do not make any pretence [illegible] in passing the [illegible] They quietly pocket the cash and [illegible]

The Richmond Whig says of Capt. Caldwell and his Mecklenburg Company:—

"Such men may make good soldiers—but it is evident that they will always be an unsafe reliance, unless the Government and its commanding officers shall have every thing in 'apple-pie' order. [illegible] according to their own notions. The officers must be all to their own taste, and they must be especially careful to adapt their [illegible] to the [illegible]"

Regimental Flag.—The Flag ordered by the Legislature for the N. C. Regiment of Volunteers, has been received in Wilmington. Its cost is [illegible] It is thus described by the Commercial:—

"It is of the usual form of stripes, with a blue field on one side of the field are representations of the Goddess of Liberty, and a Female figure with the motto of 'unity;' the former has a scroll on which is inscribed 'Constitution of North Carolina;' three [illegible] in the distance. These represent the Arms of North Carolina. The Arms are encircled by a belt, in which are the words: 'The State of North Carolina to her Volunteers for the war with Mexico.' On the opposite side of the field, is a splendid Eagle, with arrows and olive branch, and the label 'E Pluribus Unum' in its beak—representing the Arms of the United States. The Staff is surmounted by a spear of solid silver, in the centre of which is an oval enclosing the letters 'N. C.' A silver plate on the Staff has the same inscription that surrounds the Arms of the State, on the Flag. The Flag is really a splendid affair, and the workmanship very superior."

The Wilmington Journal asks, in one column, "Could a more high and honorable course have been adopted than that of the Mecklenburg Volunteers?" And in the very next column it "sincerely trusts" that Messrs. Ellis and Richards will succeed in rallying a company in Rowan! For what? we would ask. To repeat the same "high and honorable" farce enacted by Capt. Caldwell and his men?

In the same paper we find the following abominable libel on Gov. Graham and the Whig party. It is needless to say to any candid man, of either party, that it is utterly destitute of foundation:—

"One thing is certain, that Mr. Graham, and the whole Whig party, have done every thing in their power to prevent the citizens of North Carolina from volunteering; and should the old North State fail to make up the regiment, which Heaven forbid, the federal party will, in all time to come, have to bear the responsibility. This we want our readers ever to bear in mind."

The Field Officers.—The article from the Register in another column, is a conclusive justification of the Governor's appointments.

It is not a little surprising that some of the Locofoco papers in this State should make such an outcry on this matter. But perhaps they should be excused, having nothing more plausible to go upon against our Whig Governor and Legislature. If they looked at the precedent set by the President, in appointing none but Locofoco officers—not a solitary whig—they surely would not object to Gov. Graham's conduct, in giving his opponents one out of three. If they would consider the action of the Locofoco Legislature of Virginia, in giving the Locofoco Governor of that State the appointment of the Field Officers, they ought not to complain of our Legislature doing exactly the same thing, especially when it is considered, that in this State the distance of the points at which portions of the Regiment rendezvoused, made it almost impossible that the men could elect the Field Officers. Again, if they would reflect, that neither the President nor the Governor of Virginia took their officers from among the Volunteers, they could scarcely make it out a high crime in Gov. Graham to follow such examples.

But there is another and perhaps more conclusive consideration than all these. When a civil office, of honor and emolument, was to be filled, the Whigs of course gave it to a whig, in preference to a Locofoco, of not superior fitness. Now when offices of danger and privation were to be filled, was it to be expected that a Whig Governor would confer them, or even a majority of them, on Locofocos? Why, if he had, we should have heard a much more furious (and much more just) outcry against the Whigs for shunning the danger and the privation, and being ready enough to take places not liable to such objections. We do not know how far this consideration influenced the Governor, if at all, but it is of itself a sufficient justification of his appointments,—provided the appointments be in themselves good, of which we have no manner of doubt.

P. S. Since the above was written, we find in the Union, a number of appointments by the President, among these the four following Staff Officers for our Regiment. Out of the whole, not one is a Whig, not one was a Volunteer, as we learn. And yet Gov. Graham is abused for appointing two Whigs to one Loco, and for appointing persons who had not volunteered!!

Appointments by the President.—Exum L. Whitaker, of North Carolina, to be Assistant Commissary, with the rank of captain.

William L. Daney, of North Carolina, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Gaston D. Cobbs, of North Carolina, to be Surgeon.

James A. McRae, of North Carolina, to be Assistant Surgeon.

GEN. TAYLOR.—We had only time in our last to record, without remark, the extraordinary proceedings of the House of Representatives in virtually passing a vote of censure against the Hero who has so gloriously sustained the honor of the country in this Mexican War.

The following is the resolution as it actually passed, (the part in brackets being the amendments offered by Locofocos and adopted, the remainder being the original resolutions as offered by Mr. Cocke of Tennessee:)

Resolved unanimously, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby presented to Major General Zachary Taylor, and through him to the brave officers and soldiers, both of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their courage, skill and fortitude and good conduct in storming the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force more than double their number, and protected by the strongest fortifications, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms,—[engaged as it was and still is in a war commenced and forced upon us by Mexico, and continued by us in defence of the honor and vindication of the just rights of the United States, assailed as both had been by repeated and flagrant acts, on the part of Mexico, of insult, outrages, and finally of invasion of one of the States of this Union. *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation of Monterey.]

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Gen. Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress for his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

Every Whig, and a few Locos, voted against the amendments, and finally voted against the whole as amended.

Our object now in recurring to the subject is not to offer any remarks of our own, but to copy the following from the National Intelligencer, which is one of the most admirable specimens of sarcasm that it was ever our good fortune to read. The three concluding paragraphs especially are inimitable:—

From the National Intelligencer.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE.

Had any one, on receipt of the news of the glorious "three days" at Monterey, undertaken to predict that, before the lapse of four brief months, the malice or madness of party, in our Legislative Halls, would have reached the pitch of injustice of voting a virtual and public censure of the aged Hero of the hard fought fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, the person who should have ventured such a prediction would have been regarded as a lunatic. Yet truth, often more strange than fiction, has seen this monstrous improbability and this high injustice realized in the proceedings of the Representatives House of Congress on Saturday last, of which the reader will find a history in the preceding columns.

In the resolutions passed by the House on that day, and converted, by those who as a party are at once the supporters of this war and the enemies of him who has won all its battles, into a wanton censure, our readers will find a singular illustration of that fell propensity, of which the history of ancient Democracies afford so many examples, which disposes men to persecute those whose fortune it has been to serve their country with success, and to merit and receive a wide public esteem.

The meed of legislative thanks had already been conferred upon the inferior actions by which Gen. Taylor first drew upon himself the popular admiration and rose into a reputation that might make him as dangerous to party at home as to the enemy abroad. And, although the capture of a fortified city, defended by still superior numbers to those he had beaten in the open field, be, of course, a far more brilliant exploit than the two of last spring, yet it had thus far received no acknowledgement like that willingly voted while his name was comparatively new, and regarded, perhaps, with party complacency, as one which might aid in eclipsing a previous military fame, then the object of political dread.

Certainly, distinct enough indications had been for some time appearing in the government organs here and elsewhere, and in occasional speeches on the floor of Congress, that "Rough and Ready's" victories were disturbing those in power, and that Gen. Taylor was endearing himself to those who brought on this war, by no means in proportion as, by his valor and conduct, he was redeeming its illegality or retrieving its ill management. But nobody had yet imagined that party repugnance would venture to go the strange length now gone, and not merely fail to offer the reward of public thanks due to such acts, but absolutely attempt to turn the reward, when moved by others, into a censure completely cancelling it, or, rather, making it a direct reproof, for a fact approved by the military council assembled on the spot to consider of it—a fact of which the Congressional censurers cannot pretend to be in a condition to judge half so well—into which, indeed, they have not deigned to inquire!

Gen. Taylor, it is very well known, is so far from being a party man, that he is scarcely a politician, except that he simply prefers, as a man unambitious and conservative in temper, a system of order to one of agitation, a policy of restraint to one of boundless license, of caution to headlong experiment, of preservation to destructivism. If, then, a Whig, he is only so in his instincts, his character; and should have been as little looked upon as a politician by one party as he was by the other. His titles were those of the brave, and brilliant, and patriotic soldier only: and unhappy is the country where those titles do not silence all party jealousy, check all umbrage of mere faction at exploits without which the country's arms would have been dishonored, and that faction itself ruined by a war as unsuccessful as it was in its beginning inexpedient and illegitimate.

The reasons, it is now evident, which made the Administration and its supporters contrive and execute a method for avoiding to employ the arms of *one great soldier*, lest he (already popular) should win successes which would make him an invincible public favorite, have now turned themselves upon *a second;* and as Bridgewater, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane forbade Gen. Scott to be sent to command in Mexico, so Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey mark Gen. Taylor out for some disgrace, to be inflicted on him under the first pretext. Here, the pretence of an ill-judged capitulation was to serve the same noble and patriotic purposes against one veteran as "a plate of soup" had served against another. Such are the rewards which this war party is extending, not merely to the man marked by former exploits as fittest to serve the country in a contest, but to the very man to whose achievements this war of theirs owes its only reputation, the only public pleasure with which it can be regarded!

In all history, one is at a loss to find a parallel for such a return of services as this. It is in Fable only—now fabulous no longer—that one meets any thing equal. The Emperor of Lilliput and his diminutive courtiers and council are, in their exhibition of gratitude for the military services of Capt. Gulliver, the only case ever seen at all approaching this present effort to dishonor, after having lately attempted to supersede, Gen. Taylor.

Our readers, who have not been so accustomed as we are to refer to the annals of Lilliput as constantly elucidating the manners, habits, and morals of politics and politicians, will allow us to suppose that they have not read, or have forgotten how, when Capt. Lemuel had lived some time among the mannikins, the Emperor of diminutives wanted help in a very foolish and wicked war that he had got into with another pigmian state. So he gave Lemuel the commission of Generalissimo and sent him to lead an "Army of Occupation" into Blefuscu, the country of his enemy. We need hardly say what was the event: Quinbusflestrin, (the man-mountain,) by a single masterly stroke, utterly discomfited Blefuscu, and reduced that republic to sue for a peace on any terms.—Great was the joy through Lilliput; mightily did the puny monarch and his small grandees swell at the success of their invincible arms. Quite civil were they, for a full week, to Quinbusflestrin: they actually brevetted him and gave him an additional ration. Presently, however, they bethought them of the natural enmity of low against high, of an inch against a foot: they reflected that the people might be struck with the advantages of possibly having a man six feet high to reign over them: and so they got up articles of attainder against him, alleging that he had not sufficient respect for the Emperor; that he ought, in the late battle, to have exterminated Blefuscu; that the services he had rendered made it clear he was dangerous to the Court; all which considered, these wise, brave, and grateful little statesmen voted, unanimously, that he, Quinbusflestrin, was a public enemy; should be shot all over with poisoned arrows; should have his eyes put out, in order to revive his patriotism; and should finally be starved to death as a warning to all future men of stature who might be foolishly disposed to render signal services to the country.

In what noble contrast do the proceedings of the Senate stand to those of the House, on this resolution of thanks. See the proceedings. There never was a more emphatic rebuke, by Statesmen and Patriots, to the miserable party hacks who control the present House of Representatives.

"AID AND COMFORT."—Mr. Polk has furnished a General and President to Mexico, and now he wants Congress to appropriate three millions of dollars to pay the Mexican Army!! See the speech of his friend Mr. Sevier, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

IMPORTANT.—Dr. Holland, of the Army, passed through Charleston on Friday last, with despatches from the Seat of War to Washington. He states, that [illegible] belief that the Mexican Congress were strongly disposed to peace.

Counterfeits.—We some time ago cautioned our readers against a dangerous counterfeit, viz: $2 Notes of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. But, having received two of them in letters on one day last week, we fear our caution was not sufficiently noticed. We therefore republish the following description of the counterfeit; advising our readers, whenever they see a description of any counterfeit which is likely to reach this neighborhood, to cut it out and put it in their pocket books:—

"The counterfeit is of the old emission. The vignette in the centre of the bill is well executed, but is faint and indistinct. The engraving on each margin is coarse, and the features of the faces are blurred and indistinct. The horse at the lower edge of the genuine notes shows the mouth and nostrils full and open; upon the spurious notes it cannot be distinguished whether the horse has either mouth or nostrils. The face of the counterfeit has rather a greenish shade. Paper inferior."

Another.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says, "We have been shown a counterfeit bill of Twenty Dollars, purporting to be of the Bank of Charleston. The bill is nearly new, rudely executed, and on inferior paper—the vignette is indistinct and the signatures not very skilfully imitated. A practised eye will at once detect the counterfeit."

More Yet.—The Macon Messenger says, there are a number of rogues engaged in circulating counterfeits on the *Bank of Charleston* of the denominations of *twenties, tens, fives,* [illegible] and *threes.* The signatures are fine engravings and well executed; the heads on either end of the bills are blurred and want distinctness of expression of the features, and the vignettes and impressions are of much deeper color than in the genuine. From what we can learn, they [illegible] as either Virginia tobacco traders or Kentucky drovers.

A GAG ORDER.—The N. Y. Express says, that there are other letters from Gen. Taylor, to a military friend and superior, which it doubts not it was *intended* to suppress by the late order prohibiting the publication of letters from officers.

The President afforded "aid and comfort" to the enemy, by *giving them a General;* and now his friends are [illegible] that "section" [illegible] the General of the American Army. As the President gave Santa Anna his freedom, we should not be surprised to find him trying to balance the account by superseding Gen. Taylor.

Albany Journal.

Yes, and the House of Representatives, at least the Locofoco part of it, has afforded both "aid and comfort to the enemy," by refusing their approbation to the terms of the capitulation of Monterey. If the U. States have reason to complain of these terms, of course Mexico will argue that she may rejoice, and doubtless she will be elated by it. She has claimed the victory before this, upon much less foundation.

The Telegraph.—The managers of the Telegraph at New Haven, Conn., and Toronto, Upper Canada, exchanged messages a day or two ago, the distance being 900 miles, and the time of course next to nothing. It is the longest unbroken line in existence.

Newton, Whig, is actually elected to Congress from Arkansas, by a majority of 18 votes, has received his certificate of election, and is on his way to Washington. He is elected in place of Yell, resigned, and his term will expire on the 4th of next month. He has taken his seat.

Gale.—A violent storm of wind and rain was experienced here on Wednesday last, by which more fences were blown down than we have seen by any storm for many years. We learn also that a youth named Snipes, of this county, was killed by the falling of a tree a few miles from here. In Wilmington, 12 to 1500 bbls. of Turpentine and a number of Lumber Rafts were carried off.

Terrible Disaster.—The Steamer Tuscaloosa was blown up and burnt about 10 miles above Mobile, on the 28th ult., about 20 persons killed and as many wounded. The body of Lieut. Inge of the Army was on board and was lost.

☞ The Carolinian misrepresents us—(we would say knowingly, but that we are aware of its obtuseness of intellect.) We never called on Congress to prosecute the war for the purpose of wresting any territory from Mexico. We want no such territory, to be carved into free States by a Northern majority. What we have said, and now repeat, is, that the President having involved us in a war, to terminate which Mexico refuses even to negotiate whilst we have a hostile foot on her soil, there is no remedy but to fight it out, and we wish Congress to make all necessary appropriations of men and money, (not to purchase territory, but) to fight out the war to a speedy close.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 1st, the bill to increase the Army 10,000 men, again came up, and Mr. Houston again spoke in favor of volunteers instead of regulars, and moved to re-commit the bill to have the change made. Motion negatived. The bill was then passed, only 3 votes against it, viz: Messrs. Cilley, Corwin and Davis.

On Tuesday, the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, was received from the House, read once and laid aside.

The bill presented by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to appropriate three millions of dollars to enable the President to bring the war to a close, was taken up, and Mr. Sevier advocated and Mr. Miller opposed it. Messrs. Mangum and Berrien continued the debate.

On Wednesday, a long and most interesting debate arose on the joint resolution from the House, presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor, &c. (with a proviso inflicting the censure of Congress on him,) for gallant conduct in the capture of Monterey.

Mr. Speight at once moved to strike out the proviso. "Every one knew, he said, that Gen. Taylor had discharged his duty." He was not disposed to hold out thanks in one hand and a censure in the other.

Mr. Sevier opposed this motion. He did not approve of the armistice.

Messrs. Crittenden and Clayton ably and eloquently vindicated the conduct of Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Butler of S. C. advocated the motion of Mr. Speight. He was for an unqualified vote of thanks.

Mr. Bagby of Ala. disapproved of the capitulation, out and out. He uttered the sycophantic remark, that, as the President disapproved of the capitulation, to avoid censuring it would certainly be to aim a side-blow at the President!!

Mr. Webster spoke forcibly in favor of "a clear, unembarrassed vote of thanks, such as it is honorable for Congress to give, and honorable for the Army to receive." He would vote for no resolution which has a sting in it upon Gen. Taylor's conduct in any respect, or which leaves any doubt or hesitation, or which decreases the merits of the Mexican war.

Mr. Calhoun said, I shall vote for striking out the proviso. I consider that a vote of thanks accompanied by the slightest censure entirely cancelled the merit of the act. I shall vote to strike it out, because there is a most palpable contradiction between its terms and the vote of medals to the same officer and his army. If the capitulation was a part of the battle, then the gentlemen who entertain that opinion should not vote for the medal at all. If the capitulation was not a part of the battle, why should that which is perfectly irrelevant be included in this resolution? The naked question is this—turn and twist it as you please—the naked question is this: Is the battle of Monterey such an one as deserves thanks and medals? If it be, grant them—grant them unanimously, without conditions; and if it be not, withhold both.

The question was then taken on Mr. Speight's motion, and the proviso was stricken out as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Benton, Berrien, [illegible], Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Clayton, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Simmons, Soule, Speight, Upham, Westcott and Woodbridge—33.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cass, Dix, Hannegan, Niles, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, and Yulee—15.

Mr. Webster then moved further to amend the resolution by striking out all after "*Resolved,*" &c., and inserting "that the thanks of Congress be, and are hereby tendered to Major General Zachary Taylor, his officers, and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage, which distinguished the late brilliant military operations at Monterey."

This was agreed to, 26 to 23. To the above 15 Nays [illegible], Messrs. Benton, Chalmers, [illegible], Houston, Rusk, Soule, Speight, and Westcott.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted unanimously, 43 to 0. Messrs. Bagby, Ashley, Atchison, Breese, Bright and Turney, not voting at all.

On Thursday, the $3,000,000 bill was postponed, Mr. Berrien not being prepared to speak as he had intended; and private bills were taken up.

On Friday, after some other business, the $3,000,000 bill was taken up, and Mr. Berrien spoke at great length and with great ability, insisting that Congress should understand what was to be done with this money, and repudiating the idea that it should be placed at the discretion and control of the President. He said the policy of our Government has heretofore, "millions for defence—not a cent for tribute." But now the proposition is, "millions for a peace with Mexico." In reference to the purchase of California and New Mexico, he asked how we were to dispose of those countries? Could they be governed as provinces? This would not be in conformity to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Should we incorporate the mongrel races of those States into our Union [illegible] For one he said *[illegible]* He reminded Southern Senators that slavery would be excluded from this new territory, and therefore the South would be excluded from the benefit, if any, arising from its possession by the United States. He called upon Congress to put itself right before Mexico and the world, and give up the last of territory which is [illegible] to desire an honorable peace and the speedy termination of the war.

On Saturday, Mr. R. Johnson spoke on the same bill.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the resolution of Mr. Thompson of Mi., calling for *such parts* as the President may deem proper, of the correspondence of Gen. Taylor with the War Department, was taken up.—The amendment of Mr. Ashmun, calling for all the particulars of the President's agency in procuring the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, was *rejected,* 99 to 76. [All the Whigs and a few of the Locos voted for the amendment, but 99 of the latter stood out against giving the people light on this important point.] The original resolution was then adopted, 101 to 62.

The bill to appropriate three millions of dollars to enable the President to conclude a peace with Mexico, was next in order. Mr. Wilmot, Loco, expressed his intention again to move the Proviso he had offered at the last Session, prohibiting slavery in any territory hereafter acquired. The bill was then postponed, for the present.

A long time was then spent on a resolution offered by Mr. Chapman of Ala. (in relation to some supposed slight of the Alabama volunteers,) which was first adopted, then reconsidered, and laid on the table.

The Pension Appropriation Bill was then taken up and debated.

On Tuesday, after some minor business, a most edifying Locofoco squabble occurred between Messrs. Wentworth, A. Johnson, and Wick, all Locos, greatly to the amusement of the Whigs. It occurred on the civil appropriation bill, on a motion by Mr. Wentworth to *strike out the appropriation of $25,000 to pay President Polk's salary!* Mr. Wentworth complained bitterly that he should be read out of the party because he would not vote for a tax on tea and coffee; and yet to oppose it had once been a test of Democracy, and to advocate it was cast on the Whigs as one of the strongest proofs of ultra Federalism. He quoted Mr. Walker, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Clifford, Mr. C. Johnson, and Mr. Polk, as all having taken this ground. He adverted to the tax having been stricken out of the bill at the last session on motion of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means himself, and complained that a trick was attempted to be played on those who had voted for the bill, because of that movement, by reinserting the tax at the present session. He cited various other questions in which other Locofoco members had kicked out of the traces, such as Oregon, the Tariff, &c. and yet had not been denounced as he had been. He ridiculed old Mr. Ritchie, of the Union, who, he said was in the habit of delivering Candle Lectures to the House. [We may as well mention here, that the Union speaks of this speech as "a pitiful apology, to excuse or palliate his defection at once from his party and his duty;" as abounding with "vulgarity and abuse," "foolish," "twaddle," "very unusual silliness," &c. &c. A fair fight!]

Mr. A. Johnson was opposed to taxing tea and coffee, and asserted, and endeavored to prove that the President and his Secretary of the Treasury were both opposed to it, (notwithstanding their recommendations.) Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Benton also he said were opposed to it. "Thomas H. Benton—(said he) that man who was to be appointed a lieutenant general of the army—the man who had such a high opinion of himself, that if a governor of the universe was to be appointed, he would aspire to the office."

Mr. Wick scored Mr. Wentworth. He denounced him as a demagogue, deceiving the people, "taking delight in bringing the party into tribulation: a base bird befouling its own nest," &c. which produced roars of laughter among the Whig members.

On Wednesday, the House took up the Senate's amendments to the Army bill, and concurred in all but one or two of them.

Mr. Dromgoole offered a bill amendatory of the Sub-Treasury.

On Thursday, Mr. Wentworth replied at length to the editorial notice of the Union, which he said had read him out of the party. He said in conclusion, that Mr. Ritchie was brought here to do the dirty work which no other man would do, and which Blair & Rives scorned to do.

The Civil Appropriation bill was debated until late at night, the debate branching off upon the war and slavery questions.

On Friday, the debate was closed on the bill, various amendments were made, and it was passed, 173 to 5.

On Saturday, Mr. Wentworth tried to make another speech in relation to his quarrel with the Union; but the House would not listen to it.

Hon. Henry S. Clark, member of Congress from the Tarborough District, has declined being a candidate for re-election.

The "British" Locofocos.—One of the most remarkable articles we have seen lately, is the commentary of the "Union" on the late Foreign news. It is a complete glorification over the unity of sentiment so happily existing between the Locofoco party here and the entire English people and press, on the subject of the Tariff; and the anti-English opinions of Mr. Webster and his friends. The following is the material part of the Union's article, (in which we have italicised some expressions):—

"Apart from the interest of the commercial intelligence by the late arrival, it is amusing and not without instruction to observe the reception which the full development of the policy of the Administration, as contained in the President's message and the accompanying documents, has met in England. * * * *The President is found to be a most able statesman and a most conclusive reasoner in what he says in his message concerning the Tariff.* On this subject, also, *the London Times agrees with the unanimous voice of the Democratic press of this country,* in bearing testimony to the remarkable ability and success with which the Secretary of the Treasury, in his various reports, has demonstrated, by facts, and figures, and unanswerable argumentation, the wisdom and the justice of a liberal commercial policy. In the same connexion, too, the London journals do not fail to appreciate justly the noble part performed by Mr. Dallas, in the discussion and the adjustment of the Tariff question. They find his Warrenton letter to be *an admirable production,* and they regard his casting vote in the Senate as *a remarkable instance of manly and patriotic statesmanship.* On the other hand, in all these respects, *Mr. Webster and his friends fare* but badly at the hands of these British journalists, from whom they have heretofore received such unstinted panegyric. We do not remember to have recently seen an instance of ridicule and invective more severe and searching than that which the Times pours forth against the protectionist fallacies of Mr. Webster's Philadelphia speech. Whatever may be the merits of the Federal leaders in other regards, it seems quite clear that their policy and their views, together with their arguments, are despised and rejected of Englishmen in reference to all those matters in which Englishmen and Americans have a common interest."

This is certainly the coolest specimen of assurance, considering how lately the Union was in the daily habit of denouncing Mr. Webster and the Whigs as "British Whigs," because in some respects there was an agreement of opinion between them. Which is the "British party" now? It is not surprising that the sayings and doings of Mr. Polk, and Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Walker, should be lauded in England, when their direct tendency was to inflict a blow against American interests in favor of English interests.

But the Union passes from this to another subject, as follows:—

"But the federal leaders are not without their consolation in the English journals, such as it is. If their opinions about protection are found to be very foolish in the eyes of England, their notions about the *foreign policy* of the United States, and especially about the prosecution of the war with Mexico, suit the English sentiment exactly. Here is a question of American nationality—of American self-respect—of the extension of American institutions—of the vindication of American rights. In reference to these matters, the true policy of the United States comes in collision with the policy and the wishes of the British statesmen. ☞Here the interests of European nations are not interlaced with our own. It is a private matter for us to settle how much Mexican insolence and outrage we will endure, and how long we will endure it, and what redress we will demand for it. That we should protect our ships and our citizens from Mexican spoliation—that we should vindicate the justice of the annexation of Texas—that we should secure from Mexico a just indemnification for past pillage and present war—all these things are matters purely of American concern. England has no interest at all in seeing this work well done. Her course upon the Texan question proves that she would prefer that we should fail to do it. Hence the British journals find that, in relation to Mexico, the policy of the Federalists is admirable, and the policy of the Administration, on the other hand, deserving of all abuse and execration. The President, according to these authorities, who knew so well how to discuss the tariff, knows not at all how to discuss the causes and the justification of the war, or the principles and purposes in view of which it should be waged."

We wonder that it never occurred to the sage Editor of the Union, that even its own party might have discrimination enough to perceive, that the judgment of England is far more to be relied upon on the question of the Mexican war than on the Tariff. In the former, according to the Union itself, "England has no interest at all." In the latter, she has undeniably, a most deep interest.—And yet, according to the Union, her judgment is perfectly sound and impartial on the subject in which she has a deep pecuniary interest; and not worth a fig on the question in which she has no interest at all! If this be sound doctrine, it is evident that our Legislative and Judicial tribunals have been acting under a mistaken policy, in requiring litigated cases to be adjudicated by disinterested Judges and Juries.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for E Fuller, W Draughon, H L Myrover & Co, J Winslow, H & E J Lilly, J & T Waddill, J A J Bradford, P Taylor, T S Lutterloh, C T Haigh & Son, E W Willkings, A W Steel, and H Branson, of this place; and for J Sundheimer & Co, J P Covington, E Mitchell, L Clegg, D Bethea, and Washington Mining Co., of the interior.

Feb'y 6—Steamer Fayetteville, with boat B Rush in tow, with 7288 bushels Salt, 43 hhds. Sugar and Molasses, and sundry lots Iron, Coffee, Potatoes, &c. for J H Hall, B Robinson, Rockfish Co, F D Bicece, J H & J Martine, Gardner & McKethan, S Boon, C T Haigh & Son, T S Lutterloh, P P Johnson, E W Willkings, E Fuller, D Johnson, J Huske & Son, Cook & Troy, P Taylor, J G Cook, J McRae, J & T Waddill, D McNeill, S W Tillinghast, and W Draughon, of this place; and M D Hunt, McAdoo & Scott, J & W Murphy, H A London & Co, Randolph Co, Prof. Fetter, and C Moss, of the interior.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 8.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with 350 bales Cotton, 90 casks Flaxseed, 100 bales Sheeting and Yarns, 200 barrels Flour, 100 hhds, barrels, and bags of Oats, Wax, Bran, &c, and 92 passengers.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS

Brigs Baltic from Guadaloupe, Wm. Purrington from Granada; Schrs. Ellen Dale from Martinique, St. Croix from Barbadoes, A. J. DeRosset from N. York. Feb. 1.—Schrs. Lawrence from Charleston, O. K. from do., Wm. Pope from New York, Braganza from Bonaire; Barque Benjamin Adams from Guadaloupe.

Finances of Cumberland County.

THE Committee of Finance for the County of Cumberland, having examined the Accounts of the several officers who have in charge the Receipt and Disbursement of the Public Funds of the County, submit to the public, as required by law, the following statement and abstract of accounts examined and settled on the 1st day of Feb'y 1847:

***STATEMENT** of the Sources from which the Revenue of Cumberland County is derived, together with the amount thereof collected in the year 1846, and accounted for 1st February 1847.*

By whom collected.	Polls.	Polls subject to double tax	Valuation of Real Estate	Real est. sj't to double tax	Rate of Tax.	Amount collected.	Commissions allowed for collecting.	Net am't for County uses.	Net am't for pay'g Jurors	Net am't for support of Poor.	Total Net Revenue.
Alexander Johnson, Sheriff,	3449	6	$1,233,279	85 4071	For Co'y uses 25 cts on each Poll, Do. 15 cts. on $100 Real Est. Paying Jurors, 30 cts on each Poll, Do. 10 cts. on $100 Real Est. Support Poor, 12 cts. on each Poll, Do. 4 cts. on $100 Real Est.	$6060 41	304 15	2563 73	1817 61	1323 95	5705 29
John McLaurin, Cl'k C. C. Tax on suits and fines,						110 72	6 64	104 08			104 08
D. G. McRae, Cl'k Sup'r Ct, do. do.						142	8 52	133 48			133 48
A. A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master in Equity, do.						8	40	7 60			7 60
Balance in hands of County Trustee and Treasurer of Wardens of the Poor, at settlement, 2d Feb'y 1846,						2900 41		644 18	1719 56	536 67	2900 41
Am't borrowed by Wardens of Poor, by order of C't,						590 70				590 70	590 70
Total receipts.						$9821 27	379 71	3453 07	3537 17	2451 32	9441 56

DR. County of Cumberland in account with Archibald McLean, County Trustee. CR.

1847, Feb. 1.	To am't of claims pd. per Vouchers No. 198 at 396, examined and passed by Com. of Finance,	$3,004 87		1846, Feb. 2.	By bal. on hand for County uses, per statement rendered this day,	$644 18	
	" commissions on this sum at 5 per cent.,	150 24		1847, Feb. 1.	" am't of Taxes for County uses for 1846, collected by Sheriff,	2563 73	
	" balance on hand for contingencies to N. Account,	297 96			" do. Taxes on suits and fines, collected by Cl'k of Co. Ct,	104 08	
					" do. do. collected by Cl'k Sup. Court,	133 48	
			$3,453 07		" do. do. collected by C. & M. in Equity,	7 60	$3,453 07
1847, Feb. 1.	To am't of Jury Certificates for 1846, per Vouchers No. 1, at 197, examined and passed by Com. of Finance,	$1,210 91		1846, Feb. 2.	By bal. on hand for paying Jurors, per statement rendered this day,	$1,719 56	
	" com's on $1210 91, at 5 per cent.,	60 55		1847, Feb 1.	" am't of Jury Tax collected by Sheriff for 1846,	1,817 61	$3,537 17
	" bal. on h'nd for paying Jurors, to New Account,	2,265 71	$3,537 17				
			$6,990 24				$6,990 24
				1847, Feb. 1.	By bal. from Old Account, viz:— For County uses,	$297 96	
					" paying Jurors,	2,265 71	$2,563 67

ARCH'D McLEAN, County Trustee.

DR. County of Cumberland in account with Wm. McL. McKay, Treas'r of the Wardens of the Poor. CR.

1847, Feb. 1.	To am't of Poor Orders paid,	$1,069 95		1846, Feb. 2.	By bal. per statement rendered this day,	$536 67	
	" am't pd. in renewal of Note at Bk. C. F.	133 91	$1,203 86	1847, Feb. 1.	" am't of Tax for support of the Poor for 1846, collected by Sheriff,	1,323 95	$1,860 62
	" com's on Disbursement $1203 86, at 2 per cent.,	24 07			" net of note discounted at B'k C. Fear,		590 70
	" do. do. on Receipts, ($1,323 95, $590 70—$1,914 65,) at 2 per cent.,	38 29	62 36				
	" bal. to new ac't,		1,185 10				
			$2,451 32				$2,451 32
				1847, Feb. 1.	By bal. from old ac't, (E. E.)		$1,185 10

W. McL. McKAY,
Treas'r of the Wardens of the Poor.

DAN'L McDIARMID,
GURDON DEMING,
DAVID McNEILL,
Committee of Finance.

Fayetteville, N. C. Feb. 9, 1847.

MARRIED.

Near Knoxville, Tenn., JOHN L. MOSES, Esq. junior Editor of the Knoxville Register, to Miss SUSAN WILLIAMS, daughter of the late Col. John Williams.

In Bladen county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Munroe, Mr. ALBERT GILLESPIE to Miss CAROLINE JONES, daughter of the late Col. William Jones.

Recently, in Anson county, Mr. WM. KIRBY to Miss MARY ANN CAPEL. Also, Mr. JAS. NOWELL to Miss JANE McRAE. Also, Mr. MUMFORD HOWELL to Miss —— MASK. Also, in Richmond county, Mr. GIDEON WINFREE to Miss JUDEA INGRAM.

DIED.

At the residence of the late Judge Norwood, on the 21st ult. Miss POLLY HARRIS. She said that she remembered when the news of Braddock's defeat first reached this part of the country, and consequently, at the time of her death, must have been between 96 and 100 years of age. She was devotedly pious, and was truly a living epistle for Christ.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of Dr. Angus D. McLean, in Robeson county, in the 32d year of her age, Miss JESSIE SIMPSON, a native of Scotland, but for several years a resident of Orange, New Jersey. There was something peculiarly striking and solemn in the death of this amiable and distinguished young lady. She left Orange about the 1st of October last, with her much lamented sister, Mrs. Dobridge, and being somewhat indisposed herself, they reached the residence of their kind friend Dr. McLean, where, notwithstanding all the endearments which affection could elicit, and the kind attention which the highest esteem could exert, God, in his inscrutable wisdom, saw proper that her disease should progress with a rapidity not to be arrested, and she survived that sister but a few days, and now sleeps by her side until the Resurrection morn. Though she sleeps far from the home of father and mother, yet precious in the sight of the Lord is the resting place of his own children.

Firm and generous, energetic and intelligent, judicious, amiable, and richly accomplished, Miss Simpson was one of those ladies in whose society the intelligent always found an intellectual feast, and whom the less intelligent could not approach without evident veneration. She was almost a perfect lady, and indeed an ornament to her sex. She gave the most pleasing evidence of her faith in Christ, and with unwavering confidence, committed her soul into his hands. And O! how feelingly, and earnestly, and pathetically, during her illness, did she plead with a young lady, an intimate friend and companion of hers, to turn, to turn *at once* to Christ; no longer to neglect the eternal interests of her soul, nor rely upon the efficacy of a death-bed repentance. But she is gone, and we shall not often behold her equal. And during her sojourn amongst us, she won, far away from the home of her people, and in a land of strangers, the confidence, the affection, and the esteem of many friends, who now mourn her premature death, with the tearful regrets of unaffected sorrow. And may the wounded hearts of parents, and friends far away, receive abundantly those divine comforts and consolations, which God alone can give. Few parents have ever lost such a daughter; but looking beyond the trials of life, let them contemplate with joy, that final and joyous meeting before the throne of God. She sleeps in peace—yea,

Asleep in Jesus! far from thee,
Her kindred, and their graves may be;
Yet, hers is still, a blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes, to weep.

A.

☞ Presbyterian and Wilmington Chronicle will please copy.

NOTICE.

THE "Merchants Steam Boat Co." having greatly reduced the rate of freight, have given up the forwarding of goods to the up country to its old and proper channel, the forwarding merchants. The subscriber therefore enters the field as a forwarding agent, believing that the merchants of the interior can be better served by individuals, than by any boating concern.

Goods can be stored at the river or up town in good safe warehouses as the owners may direct.

My commission will be 15 per cent.

THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Feb'y. 8th, 1847. 49-3w.

SELLING OFF.

I OFFER my present large Stock of GOODS, at low prices, for cash or on credit, to my regular customers, or any new ones that may desire to open an account with me. All the Goods that may not be sold on the 27th April, will be offered that day AT AUCTION, and the sale continued from day to day until all are disposed of. The terms at the Auction Sale will be—Notes payable 1st of January 1848, and 1st of January 1849, with interest from date. The Notes to be made payable at the Bank in this place, (Cheraw) and secured by two approved securities.

My motive for selling out is, that I may have some little time to devote *exclusively* to collecting and liquidating such accounts as are due me, prior to the 1st of January 1847.

I shall, about the 1st day of May, leave this place for New Orleans, where I intend to purchase largely for Cash, BACON, BAGGING, ROPE, and SUGAR, which will be offered for sale in this place on the 1st day of July next, at very low rates. I hope all my customers that will need these articles, will put off buying until they examine mine.

In August, I shall leave for the North, to purchase a large and general stock of GOODS, and I hope, early in September, to commence business with fresh vigor and zeal.

AUG. P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, Feb'y 2, 1846. 49tf

NEW STORE!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the adjoining country, that he has opened Store 9 doors West of the Market House, and one door East of Messrs. J. & T. Waddill, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of

Family Groceries,
Staple Dry Goods and Country Produce.

And he hopes to receive that portion of encouragement his exertions and attention to business may deserve.

JOHN V. JONES.
49-tf

February 9, 1847.

NOTICE.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, a quantity of Daguerreotype MINIATURES. Any information of said pictures will be thankfully received and liberally remunerated. They are supposed to have been stolen by a negro or some other person insensible of the value they would be to them.

J. L. BRYAN.
49-tf

Feb. 8.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1846.

David Lewis, Adm'r of David W. Kemp, dec'd, and of John Kemp, dec'd, *vs.* Amelia Singletary, Lydia Baldwin, Elias Fort and wife Elizabeth, Boling Boon and wife Mary; F. O'Sullivan and wife Ann; William Kemp, Moses Kemp, Joseph Kemp; Sherwood Aiken and wife Elizabeth, Mahala, Susan, Sarah, Anastasia, and Elizabeth Fitzrandolph, children and heirs at law of Benjamin Fitzrandolph, dec'd; Joseph R. Kemp, Mary Wilkinson, Nancy Cumming, Anna Jane Harvey, Elizabeth E. Robeson, Elizabeth Sinclar, and Joshua Hinson and wife Lucy.

SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Amelia Singletary, Elias Fort and wife Elizabeth; Boling Boon and wife Mary; F. O'Sullivan and wife Ann; William Kemp, Moses Kemp, Joseph Kemp, and Sherwood Aiken and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer" for six weeks, for said non-resident Defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, William J. Cowan, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

WM. J. COWAN, C. & M. E.
49-6w

[Pr. adv. $4 25.]

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new [illegible] Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR.
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 Kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, in Oil,
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
32 pieces Cotton Bagging,
[illegible]

Large Mortars, [illegible] Putty, Lamp Black, [illegible] Wool Cards, [illegible] Shovels and Tongs, [illegible] Almonds, Citron, Filberts, [illegible] Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, [illegible] Patent Medicines, 20 [illegible] French Brandy, [illegible] Malaga Wines [illegible] &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: [illegible] Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, [illegible] Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, [illegible] Muslin de Laines, [illegible] and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing.

Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

[illegible] Groceries, Dry Goods, [illegible] articles, affords a [illegible] Country Merchants [illegible] Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or [illegible]

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS [illegible]

[illegible]

Nov. 2, 1846.

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS**, [illegible]

[illegible]

—ALSO—

[illegible]

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber [illegible]

[illegible]

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Nov. 23, 1846.

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been [illegible] the repeated solicitation of persons that have been [illegible] to the suffering Community, to introduce them to the public [illegible] and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation [illegible] It is a remedy that does not require "time" to test its efficacy [illegible] From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that it possesses powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above disease, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character, even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill; the patients, a most a [illegible] have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against advertised medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with [illegible] sufficient to arrest the disease. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, when [illegible] and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs

&c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

50 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
10 casks Roman Cement,
5 " Calcined Plaster Paris,
Paints, Oil, Window Glass, and Putty,
For sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

Fresh Thomastown Lime.

JUST received, 50 casks, and 10 large casks Calcined Plaster Paris, for builders' use, which will be sold low by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
July 17, 1847. 45tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish,

[illegible]
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to sell off a portion of his Lands, will sell at public auction in the Town of Carthage, Moore county, on the 15th day of February next (it being Sup. Court week), his elegant Mansion, and Store Houses and Lots, in said town.

Also, four unimproved Lots, contiguous thereto.

Also, a Tract of Land of ten Acres, adjoining the town of Carthage.

Also, a tract of Wood Land, of two hundred Acres, near the town of Carthage.

To all who wish to purchase such property and have not seen it, I would mention as an inducement, that the property is located in a pleasant and healthy section of country; and to one wishing to engage in merchandizing, the situation and property is most desirable. The Mansion House is commodious and elegant, with a basement story of stone. The Out-houses are neat and convenient. The Store Houses in good repair, and well suited for business. The Lands are well timbered, and as good as any in the immediate vicinity. There are also two well conducted Academies in the place, equal to any of the kind in the State, in successful operation.

The terms will be liberal, and payments may be made in likely young Negroes, or in Notes with approved security.

WILLIAM HANCOCK.
Jan. 12. 45-tm

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—
50 hhds. MOLASSES,
[illegible]

—ALSO—

[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE [illegible]

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

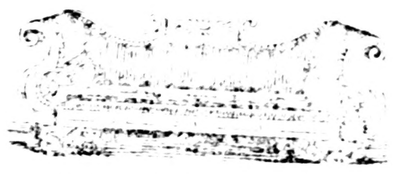
[illegible]

DANIEL JOHNSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

W[illegible] NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, [illegible]

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 19, 1846.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne

Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

30 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1846. 41tf

NOTICE.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, two Timber Wagons, of good height, strong and well ironed. One of the Wagons has been run about four months, the other is entirely new. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves,—twenty-seven miles North of Fayetteville, near the Northington Road, three miles from Cumberland Academy.

ALLAN McLEAN.
Cumberland co., Dec. 11, 1846. 40tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

Gray's Ointment.

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

French Gelatine and Isinglass,

for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Mrs. HART has returned from New York with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Co[illegible] on Green St. near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. [illegible]

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the [illegible]

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE [illegible] WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO. [illegible]

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

NEW FIRM.

THE [illegible]

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

[illegible]

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, [illegible] Iron, [illegible] &c. &c. all of which will be exchanged for the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, [illegible] 35tf

READ THIS!

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE Subscriber having just received a fresh supply of Plates and Cases, of a larger size than has heretofore been used in this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining one or two weeks longer, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style. He will take them large or small, as persons may wish.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored, so that no climate will affect them in the least. Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
Nov. 24, 1846. 39tf

THE most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing materials, &c., on hand, for sale at the lowest prices for cash.

J. L. BRYAN.

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1846. 42-5m

NEW BOOKS.

BULWER'S New Novel, Lucretia, 25; Jno Q. Adams's Lives of Distinguished Statesmen, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jamieson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.
December 28, 1846. 43-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the promptness of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of the Company is $[illegible] [illegible] the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 77tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS [illegible] and well known Institution, having been in active operation for forty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, [illegible] Stores, [illegible]

EPHRAIM [illegible]
JAMES G. BOLLES, [illegible]
STARR & HARCRO, [illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE [illegible]

JNO. M. ROSE.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR $2,500,000.

THIS [illegible]

STARR & HARCRO, Agents.

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER [illegible]

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT

BOARDING HOUSE,

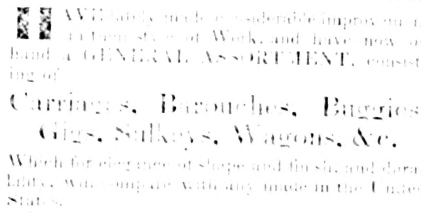
S. E. corner of Dock and Front Sts.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE [illegible]

T. J. SWANN.

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-12m

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

REMOVAL

AND

NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddell, Jr's new fireproof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boys and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Anvils [illegible] &c. &c.

[illegible] BACON,
[illegible] Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their [illegible] Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS [illegible]

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Good Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article [illegible]

[illegible]

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

[illegible]

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

FOR SALE.

32 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
[illegible] Rio COFFEE,
[illegible] LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD [illegible] to the citizens of Fayetteville [illegible]

When in Fayetteville he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, [illegible]

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and professional skill.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent [illegible]

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, [illegible] Watches; a rich assortment of [illegible] Bracelets; a splendid article of gold Guard Chains and gold Keys; gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, a splendid article of Rodgers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to [illegible] Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

FOR SALE, (VERY CHEAP.)

A SUPERIOR article of Negro Shoes, Negro and fine Bed Blankets, (large size.) Fayetteville Mould Tallow Candles, (McKay brand.) Little River Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn; together with a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
McArn's Old Stand.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Carriage Springs and Axles.

A NEW supply just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

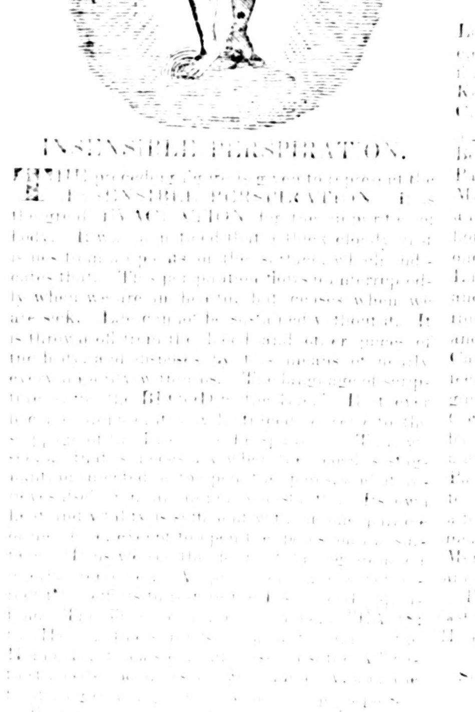
ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 29, 1846. 35tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING



INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. [illegible] when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is "in the BLOOD is the life." [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. [illegible]

[illegible]

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the gospel—judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the [illegible] in every variety of ways, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McALLISTER, your OINTMENT is GOOD."

[illegible]

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, [illegible] Broken or [illegible] Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases, and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as to BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

[illegible]

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children [illegible] they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," "pills," &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms exist. [illegible] It will RELIEVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heaven—so long as men tread the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALLISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAllister, or James McAllister & Co. are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, [illegible] day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8.

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at [illegible] office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the [illegible] present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.
August 18, 1846.

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable [illegible] in 173 volumes, for sale very low, [illegible] low the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes. E. J. HALE.

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to [illegible] the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846.

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY [illegible] and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's [illegible]

[illegible]

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September [illegible]

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC [illegible]
E. J. HALE.

NURSERY.

THE subscriber has at his residence [illegible]

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great [illegible] which these Wheels [illegible] the Subscribers have sold about [illegible] in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full [illegible] They are [illegible] work [illegible] The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $20.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	JONES.
A. Graham.	James McDaniel.
CUMBERLAND.	CRAVEN.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	John Bryant.
Christopher Monroe.	COLUMBUS.
Alex. Watson.	Lot Williamson.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	ROBESON.
Farquhard Smith.	W. C. McNeill.
John McDaniel.	RICHMOND.
John Evans.	John C. McLaurin.
J. W. Howell.	John L. Fairley.
BLADEN.	ANSON.
Gen. James J. McKay.	A. Baggoon.
Robert Melvin.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
S. N. Richardson.	CASWELL.
Thomas C. Smith.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Isaac Wright.	William Russell.
John Smith.	CHATHAM.
SAMPSON.	Cole & Brantly.
G. T. Barksdale.	Smith & Patton.
Patrick Murphy.	N. Clegg.
John H. Spearman.	WAKE.
Hardy Royal.	S. Beasly.
NEW HANOVER.	JOHNSTON.
James Murphy.	J. T. Leach.
Charles Henry.	BEAUFORT.
ONSLOW	B. Runyon.
Robert Aman.	—— Arnold.
GREENE.	PITT.
Thomas Hooker.	John Joiner.
GUILFORD.	Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
Dr. Faulks.	DUPLIN.
LENOIR.	Lewis Herring.
Thomas Rouse.	James Jarman.
Jesse Lassiter.	Daniel Moore.
John Williams, Esq.	

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

[VOL

BY

EDW

EDI

At $2 00 [illegible]
$2 50 [illegible]
scriptio[illegible]
expired

ADVER[illegible] per square [illegible] succeeding [illegible] ed to state [illegible] will be [illegible] ingly.